

## JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Line Item Construction and Maintenance

	2001 Enacted To Date	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Line Item Construction and Maintenance	163,768	246,597	+82,829
<b>Total Requirements \$(000)</b>	<b>163,768</b>	<b>246,597</b>	<b>+82,829</b>

### AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1

### OVERVIEW

Provides for the construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of those facilities needed to accomplish the management objectives approved for each park.

### APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIIc Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
- IVa The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

### Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IVa7	By September 30, 2005, 100% of NPS park construction projects funded by September 30, 1998, and each successive fiscal year, meet 90% of cost, schedule, and construction parameters.
Annual Goal IVa7	By September 30, 2002, 100% of NPS park construction projects funded by September 30, 1998, and each successive fiscal year, meet 90% of cost, schedule, and construction parameters.

### Activity Description

Line Item Construction and Maintenance.....\$246,597,000

Based on the latest physical inventory data available, the National Park System contains approximately 7,580 administrative and public use buildings, 5,771 historic buildings, 4,389 housing units (includes approximately 1,000 historic housing units), 8,000 miles of roads, 763 miles of paved trails, 12,250 miles of unpaved trails, 1,861 bridges and tunnels, approximately 1,500 water and wastewater systems, 270 electrical generating systems, approximately 73,000 signs, 8,505 monuments, 250 radio systems, over 400 dams, more than 200 solid waste operations, and many other special features. Without the construction activity, access to park areas, the preservation and rehabilitation of

### **Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

historic and archeological structures, the construction of park recreation and operational facilities, the construction of museums and other interpretive structures, and the provisions of safe and sanitary water and sewer systems would be impossible. Projects are also programmed to protect the existing Federal investment in such facilities through reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.

In 1995, a Department of the Interior taskforce completed a report entitled "Opportunity for Improvement of the National Park Service Line Item Construction Program: Definition, Control and Priority Setting." Since that time several actions have been taken to improve program management, direction, and to establish a comprehensive system of accountability and costs controls. The Service created a Servicewide Developmental Advisory Board to ensure that the objectives of the Servicewide development strategy are being met.

During FY 2000, the Service implemented guidelines for developing Capital Asset Plans (CAP) for major line item construction projects. The CAP shows project schedule, funding requirements and performance expectations. Information in the CAP is used to track the performance of projects against the approved baselines and Servicewide goals. Achievements are measured on a quarterly basis. Results of the quarterly reporting are shared with the Department of the Interior. Projects failing to meet quarterly baseline goals are identified and appropriate steps are implemented to improve project performance.

### **5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan**

The Department of the Interior has developed its 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan to identify projects of the greatest need in priority order with special focus on critical health and safety and critical resource protection. For the fiscal year 2002 construction projects, complete project descriptions are provided in the Budget Justifications. The list showing all projects between fiscal years 2002 through 2006 will be provided by the Department in a companion volume. Limited modifications to the lists will occur as they are annually reviewed for updating, addition of a new fifth year, and submission to Congress. Examples of circumstances that could change the list and the priority of projects on it are maintenance/construction emergencies such as severe storm damage, descriptions of work that change as a result of condition assessments (e.g., the scraping of boards for repainting reveal extensive wood deterioration requiring complete replacement), or identification of a failing sewer system. The Service is also placing greater emphasis on developing projects to improve structural fire protection and incorporating these projects into the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

Ranking line item construction projects is accomplished through comparative factor analysis and is based on the relative advantages and costs of each project in accomplishing Departmental goals and objectives. This process, explained below, was used to update the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan and project priority lists for fiscal years 2002 through 2006. All projects were reviewed to ensure that they would be consistent with Departmentwide priorities for repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of facilities and natural and cultural resources restoration. This review applies to all bureaus funded in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and ensures effective management of construction and maintenance funding that can result in reductions of the most critical maintenance and resource needs.

### **Recent Construction Program Management Improvement Initiatives**

In an effort to continually refine and improve the Service's construction program and practices, the NPS is reviewing the June 1998 recommendations by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Examples of completed recommendations include:

- Creation of a central oversight office to monitor design and construction activities.
- Base funding of the Denver Service Center.
- Appointment of external advisors to review construction projects.
- Institutionalizing design cost caps.
- Training programs in the design process and construction procedures for superintendents and key park staff.
- Making cost-effective construction part of a superintendent's performance evaluation.

### **Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

- Annual monitoring of design and construction costs.

In addition to NAPA's recommendations, in FY 2001, the Service identified three areas for special initiatives to improve the Service's construction program performance.

- (1) Improved cost engineering and cost estimating. The Service has initiated a review of its cost engineering/estimating capabilities and is developing new cost guidelines based on industry and agency standards.
- (2) Facility planning criteria. Programming is underway to identify all major NPS facilities and formulate guidance to describe the functions of each facility, define when it is appropriate for certain facilities or buildings to be constructed, provide cost modules for each facility, and identify appurtenances needed to support the facility.
- (3) Square foot modeling. The Service is developing square footage usage models. The models will set guidelines for total building size based on usage, function and other factors.

### **Servicewide Development Advisory Board**

The Servicewide Development Advisory Board (DAB), created in March 1998, ensures that Servicewide development strategies are met in a sustainable and cost-efficient context. The DAB consists of five Associate Directors, four Regional Directors and is supported by professional staff. Associated with and participating in, all DAB meetings are five non-NPS Advisors who bring an external perspective to the process. Projects reviewed by the Development Advisory Board include: line item construction projects; large Fee demonstration projects; road improvement projects involving realignment, new construction or extensive reconstruction, partnership projects; and unique construction activities.

The DAB holds meeting throughout the year. Projects presented are reviewed for technical requirements, sustainability, value-based decision making, and policy guidelines. The DAB reviews have resulted in extensive use of value analysis in the early planning/design phases of all projects. The application of value analysis principles has resulted in significant cost avoidance and improved benefits reducing individual project costs as they proceed through the design process.

### **Fiscal Year 2002 Line Item Construction and Major Maintenance Program**

The FY 2002 National Park Service Line Item Construction request represents a \$138 million increase over the request for FY 2001, and is a major part of the President's request for \$440 million per year over the next five years for Servicewide backlogged infrastructure needs. These projects represent the very highest priorities for completion and were ranked in accordance with the *Choosing by Advantages* and Departmental Budget Priorities Ranking systems. The FY 2002 Line Item Construction and Maintenance Project list consists of 57 projects, which is shown in the following chart -- FY 2002 Comprehensive Construction Table -- alphabetically by park.

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**  
comprehensive table - p1

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**  
comprehensive table p2

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 52	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Upgrade Utilities and Campgrounds			
<b>Project No:</b> ACAD 234		<b>Park Name:</b> Acadia National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Maine	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will rehabilitate historic structures before irreparable damage is done, before historic fabric is lost, and before costly reconstruction is required. The structures most at risk from water damage, the historic Seawall Campground restrooms in Loop B and C, require re-painting annually because of water damage. They will get new roofing and siding to shed rain and enhanced interior ventilation to preserve the interiors. The Pretty Marsh shelters are showing rot problems at exposed log ends and roof. Without this project, the structures will continue to deteriorate.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This package addresses the most important existing infrastructure deficiencies - utilities, restrooms, campgrounds - needed to provide basic visitor services to primary visitor use sites. Without this package, it will be necessary to continue closing visitor use facilities; employees and visitors will be placed at risk; cultural and natural resource degradation will continue. Acadia is the only national park in New England, is near major population centers, contains one third of all publicly owned coastline in the entire State of Maine and has approximately 3 million visitors per year. Based on past visitation records, visitor use is anticipated to continue to grow at 5 percent or more per year. Seawall and Blackwoods Campgrounds are the only overnight facilities in the park. Sand Beach is the only guarded salt-water beach in the area and is extremely popular. Thompson Island Information Center provides the initial visitor contact for park and commercial services. Thompson Island and Bear Brook picnic areas are heavily used while Pretty Marsh picnic area provides a more rustic and traditional experience. Seawall Campground serves about 80,000 people per year. Estimated use in season at other areas is 500 per day at Thompson Island; 2,000 per day at Sand Beach; and 500 per day at other picnic areas.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		60% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 550
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,972,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$4,972,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,972,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$4,972,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,972,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award	4 <sup>th</sup> /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 25	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Correct Utility Systems For Mainland Unit			
<b>Project No:</b> APIS 378		<b>Park Name:</b> Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	
<b>Region:</b> Midwest		<b>Congressional District:</b> 07	<b>State:</b> Wisconsin
<b>Project Description:</b> Work includes the following projects: construct a centrally located water system to provide 22,000 gallons per day for meeting fire suppression and the area's domestic water demands; construct a six-unit Aerated Vault Toilet Facility to serve public demands 24-hours per day; bring up to standards five passive sanitary septic systems serving the permanent residences, the remote maintenance facility, the seasonal housing, and the contact station; and install underground electrical and telephone utilities. Little Sand Bay is the major mainland visitor use site at the national lakeshore. It is also the site of park museum storage. The site is adjacent to wetland areas and Lake Superior. The only utilities in the area are those which were acquired in association with purchased summer cabins and other structures. These include small individual wells and septic systems. Septic systems are undersized for visitor use and public facilities often have to be shut down due to overloading.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Little Sand Bay area is home to the major NPS operations on the mainland unit of the lakeshore. The area of about 80 acres contains substandard, heavily used structures which were acquired through the land acquisition process when the park was established. Current utilities, installed and designed for seasonal vacation use, serve structures immediately adjacent to National Register properties. The utility systems are substandard and overtaxed. Sanitary systems are leaking, power outages and circuit overloads are frequent, fire suppression equipment is stored in a degraded garage, and water systems are shallow and turbid. Consequently, this condition limits occupancy and visitation levels below operational needs and public demand.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
90% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0 % Other Capital Improvement	
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 870
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	796,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$796,000
Total Project Estimate:	796,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$796,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$796,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 8	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2001	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Off-Road Vehicle Trails			
<b>Project No:</b> BICY 132		<b>Park Name:</b> Big Cypress National Preserve	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 14	<b>State:</b> Florida	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will provide a designated, stable and sustainable trail system and provide fifteen designated access points for off-road vehicle (ORV) use within Big Cypress National Preserve. It will include providing 400 miles of designated, stabilized trails for ORV use. It will require restoration of approximately 22,000 miles of undesignated trails. It will also require the establishment of fifteen designated access points to enter the trail system. These access points will range in size from an area that will accommodate from ten up to 40 truck/trailer combinations. Trail hardening will range from a limited application of limestone rock over existing limestone cap rock to applications of geotextile fabric with a limestone rock cover through areas where existing soil is over one foot in depth. Trails will range from ten to twelve feet wide and all trail beds will NOT extend above existing grade in order to maintain natural hydrological flow. Because of the sensitive circumstances surrounding the establishment of a designated trail system, the park is leasing specialized equipment and hiring temporary staff to assist the maintenance roads and trail crew in this restoration effort. This will ensure no further deterioration of the resource during this trail designation and restoration project.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Off-Road Vehicle use in the preserve is resulting in significant resource damage. The damage consists of disturbed hydrological (sheet water) flow and potential loss of critical habitat for 70 plants and 34 animals recognized as threatened or endangered species. The uncontrolled use of ORVs has resulted in scarring of the natural areas of the preserve and creates potential danger for wildlife throughout. Litigation has accelerated the need for the establishment of a designated trail system in the preserve. This project will focus use in specific units and on designated trails and direct use away from those areas that are most sensitive.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 590
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,400,000	80	Appropriated to Date: \$500,000
Capital Improvement Work:	1,100,000	20	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$5,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 : \$5,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$5,500,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET		Priority: 51	
		Planned Funding Year: 2002	
		Funding Source: Line Item Construction	
Project Title: Structural Investigation and Stabilization of Stiltsville Structures			
Project No: BISC 150		Park Name: Biscayne National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 20	State: Florida	
<p><b>Project Description:</b> Funding proposed would be used to perform structural analysis, emergency stabilization and interim repairs as needed to prevent structural failures. Currently the structures range in condition as previously determined by November 2000 investigation. Some should be looked at closer so that floor load capacities can be developed and repairs accomplished. Some failures are easily identified while others need to be closely examined. Without this work the deterioration will be accelerated by storms and unauthorized use. In some instances piers are in hazardous condition with decking deteriorated from rot, insects, or improper loading. If this level of analysis and repairs is not accomplished, whole structural components would be lost and quite possibly whole structures.</p> <p><b>Project Justification:</b> These structures play an important part in the park's history right after the turn of the century. The local community has an interest in maintaining as much of these structures as they can so that the local history can be told. The park is looking to use these structures as other tools for interpretive and volunteer programs. Once the structural assessment is completed the park would be able to identify which structures can be salvaged.</p>			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 550
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,000,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002 \$2,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002 \$2,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$2,000,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 14</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate and Replace Deficient Guardrails			
<b>Project No:</b> BLRI 159		<b>Park Name:</b> Blue Ridge Parkway	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast	<b>Congressional Districts:</b> 10, 11	<b>State:</b> North Carolina	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funding proposed would be used to repair damaged guardrails and replace unsafe, substandard guardrails with standard guardrails; add guardrails where unsafe conditions exist with no protection for motorists; and replace guide rails which were originally installed during construction, but have not been replaced with standard guardrails since that time. These rails have insufficient structural strength to withstand a vehicle's impact providing a false sense of security, thus creating an extreme hazardous condition. Work involves the replacement of almost 45,000 linear feet of rail along approximately 8.5 miles of heavily traveled parkway.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The parkway is built in steep, mountainous terrain. Road shoulder widths do not meet current standards and shoulders are unsafe without guardrail protection. Guide rails installed at the time of parkway construction do not meet current strength and safety requirements; further, they provide motorists with a false sense of security by their presence. They have little if any structural strength compared to standard guardrails allowing errant vehicles to leave the roadway and fall uncontrollably down adjacent steep slopes. Severe personal injury or death is likely if this occurs. Several accidents have occurred on the parkway allowing the vehicle to descend down steep banks/drop off points etc., jeopardizing the passengers of the vehicle along with the rescue workers. Railings of any sort do not exist in many areas where today's standards require them. Errant vehicles have no protection in these locations and injury or death is probable if a vehicle leaves the road.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 1000
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,796,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002 \$3,796,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,796,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002 \$3,796,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$3,796,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 50		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Bunker Hill Monument			
<b>Project No:</b> BOST 106	<b>Park Name:</b> Boston National Historical Park		
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 08	<b>State:</b> Massachusetts	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funding requested would provide needed repairs to preserve the Bunker Hill Monument, the adjacent granite lodge and surrounding 4-acre site and rehabilitation of the neighboring Bunker Hill Museum as a major site interpretive center in partnership with the local community and the city of Boston. Work includes repointing of the monument, repair/replacement of the lodge roof, rehabilitation of public restrooms, improved site lighting, repair/replacement of sidewalks, and accessibility to site, lodge and the base of the monument in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Work on the Bunker Hill Museum includes new electrical, heating and air conditioning systems, roof repair, window repair, accessible entrance and new elevator, accessible public rest rooms, new fire egress, repair and repainting of interior walls, new security and sprinkler system, interior lighting, and exhibits. The site, lodge and restrooms are not accessible to persons with disabilities. Icing of the monument entry and stairs from water infiltration creates icy conditions. Ventilation in the monument is poor.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The monument was built between 1825 and 1843 and is the oldest major monument in the United States. The site, a national historic landmark, with annual visitation of 155,000 has not received major rehabilitation for almost a century and interpretive facilities are seriously inadequate. The Bunker Hill Museum, a three story historic brick building is located directly across the street from the site, is operated on a volunteer basis and is closed except for rare occasions. The 8000 square foot building is located on the Freedom Trail and has excellent views of the monument.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
30% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		15% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		25% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 550
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,813,000	75	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	93,8000	25	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$3,751,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,751,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$3,751,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$3,751,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<p align="center"><b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b></p>		<b>Priority:</b> 11	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Monroe School (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> BRVB 100		<b>Park Name:</b> Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site	
<b>Region:</b> Midwest		<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Kansas
<p><b>Project Description:</b> Monroe School, a national historic landmark and the park's most significant historic feature and cultural resource, was constructed in 1926 as an elementary school for black children and closed in 1975 due to declining enrollment. Linda Brown was enrolled at Monroe School when the Brown v. Board of Education case was filed in 1951, and when the Supreme Court decision was handed down in 1954. This project consists of rehabilitating the school for adaptive use as a visitor center, museum, administrative offices and library. The exterior of the building, as well as certain portions of the interior, will be restored to conditions indicative of the period centering around 1951. This project includes installation of all utility systems and intrusion/fire detection/fire suppression and alarm systems; replacement of the brick chimney, roof tiles and windows; addition of handicapped accessible features; and correction of any structural deficiencies. Improvements will be approximately 75 percent rehabilitation and 25 percent restoration. The funding requested will be used for the design, production, and installation of permanent interpretive exhibits and audiovisual media at the Monroe School site.</p>			
<p><b>Project Justification:</b> The interior of the school building has been drastically altered since the period of significance (1951-54). Interior walls have been removed, all utility systems have been removed, and many original fixtures have been replaced by modern additions. There is substantial smoke and water damage to rooms on the first level. Lead paint is present throughout the building. There are no sanitary facilities in place. The building is currently in non-compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. In its current state, the building is not safe or suitable for public use</p>			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
37% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		38% Other Capital Improvement	
25% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 521
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$7,903,000
Capital Improvement Work:	10,378,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$2,475,000
Total Project Estimate:	10,378,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$2,475,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$10,378,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 33	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Preserve and Stabilize Oakland Plantation Structures			
<b>Project No:</b> CARI 106		<b>Park Name:</b> Cane River Creole National Historical Park	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 04	<b>State:</b> Louisiana	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project is required to preserve, stabilize, rehabilitate, and prepare for visitor use 23 historic structures and the cultural landscape at Oakland Plantation Unit of Cane River Creole National Historical Park. The period of significance is from the antebellum period up to the 1940s. Cane River Creole National Historical Park includes two nationally significant plantations. Preservation treatments are required for these structures which received many years of neglect and insect infestation under private ownership. Public access to the buildings is highly restricted or not permitted. The buildings harbor vermin, poisonous snakes and insects, and they potentially harbor diseases resulting from vermin infestation including hantavirus, histoplasmosis and other diseases. These cultural resources are nationally significant to telling the story of Creole life and architecture and the total story of life on the plantation (small communities) in the rural south.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The level of preservation treatments required for these structures varies from stabilization, preservation, and rehabilitation. Basic preservation treatments need to be performed for these structures to protect, repair, and restore missing, detached, weather damage, and deteriorated architectural elements; rodent infestation; and insect infestation/damage. Rehabilitation would involve providing additional services such as electricity, lighting protection, structural repairs, new/improved foundations, painting or whitewashing, and reestablishing missing features. This work would also make the structures accessible thus enhancing the visitor experience as part of the interpretive program. Without the project, park operations would continue with tents to shelter maintenance and shop equipment, and visitor services would continue to be primitive and highly restricted for health and safety reasons.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
15% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 780
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,487,250	75	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	495,750	25	Requested in FY Budget 2002: \$1,983,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,983,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 : \$1,983,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,983,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2001		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 4</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation of Salt Pond Visitor Center to Correct Public Health Deficiencies (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> CACO 104		<b>Park Name:</b> Cape Cod National Seashore	
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 10	<b>State:</b> Massachusetts	
<p><b>Project Description:</b> Funds proposed for FY 2002 would allow for the completion of the rehabilitation of the park's primary visitor contact facility, the Salt Pond Visitor Center. The project would address health, safety and code compliance concerns by adding new accessible restrooms; reducing contaminants entering Salt Pond by adding a new sand filtration system to the septic system and installing low volume flush toilets; replacing or upgrading existing building systems, fire suppression and alarm systems; removing asbestos and other hazardous materials and; improving obsolete interior spaces. In FY 2001, \$2.747 million was appropriated for this project. However, since the time that the design process and the previous appropriation request were initiated, the Salt Pond Visitor Center has been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. As such, previously designed lower cost project components such as the reconstruction of lobby and corridor spaces and placement of new restrooms within the existing building are no longer feasible as they would compromise the character-defining features of the facility and would not comply with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The new restroom facility is now planned as a separate, detached structure with minimal visual impact.</p>			
<p><b>Project Justification:</b> During summer and fall, daily visitor use far exceeds designed capacity. Restrooms do not meet accessibility standards. Alarm systems are unreliable. No fire suppression system exists and fire exits are inadequate. These conditions compromise the health and safety of the visiting public and NPS employees. No storage space exists for equipment, supplies, or publication stocks. As redesigned, the revised project would bring the facility into compliance with current energy and building system codes, improve the safety and operational efficiency of the facility, reduce maintenance costs, and minimize nitrate leaching into Salt Pond without compromising the integrity of the historic structure.</p>			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 760
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,457,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$2,747,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$710,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,457,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$710,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$3,457,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until: April 2002	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 13	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Relocate Lighthouse and Construct Day-Use Beach Facility (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> CAHA 227		<b>Park Name:</b> Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 03	<b>State:</b> North Carolina	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds requested would be used to complete Phase III of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Relocation Project by constructing a new visitor contact station adjacent to the relocated historic district, and a day-use beach facility near the former lighthouse site. The visitor contact station will consist of a 1600-sq-ft. building that includes a visitor information desk, sales area, sale storage area, alarm system, air curtain, and fire sprinkler system. Adjoining the contact station will be wood decking, a 1024-sq-ft. structure for interpretive programs and paved parking spaces for staff. The beach facility will include restrooms, exterior showers and changing areas on a raised deck area, and storage for lifeguard equipment.			
<b>Justification:</b> Annual seashore visitation is 2.5 million and the adjacent Cape Hatteras Light Station Historic District is visited by approximately 300,000 people each year. After visiting the lighthouse, many of these visitors use the adjacent day-use lifeguard-staffed beach area for family swimming, surfing, and other beach activities. The lighthouse was moved in 1999 because of danger of collapse due to the severe shoreline erosion, averaging 10 feet annually, and because of vulnerability to flooding and ocean overwash. The children's environmental education component of the facility will take advantage of the gathering of family units to serve the interpretive mission of the Service. Without the day-use beach facility, recreational visitors will continue to overburden the historic district and its facilities. Failure to construct the day-use beach facility will lead to the loss of the existing facilities to erosion, cause visitors to create their own parking lots to gain access to the beach, and contribute to overuse and adverse impacts to the historic district.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		100% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 100
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$10,827,000
Capital Improvement Work:	12,000,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,173,000
Total Project Estimate:	12,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,173,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$12,000,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 26</b>		
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>		
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>		
<b>Project Title: Preserve Historic Georgetown Waterfront Masonry Walls</b>			
<b>Project No: CHOH 032</b>	<b>Park Name: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park</b>		
<b>Region: National Capital</b>	<b>Congressional District: 6</b>	<b>State: District of Columbia</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> This preservation project is located between Tidelock and Potomac Street in the heart of commercial Georgetown, District of Columbia. It includes the restoration/repair of dry-laid and mortared masonry walls, many of which date to the original construction of the C&O Canal in 1828. It is the most urban and frequently used portion of the park. Many adjacent buildings date to the beginning of the canal while others are of more recent construction. The walls to be repaired are both above the towpath (serving as retaining walls along our boundary line) and in the canal prism (serving to define the watered portion of the canal). The walls rise from several feet to more than 20 feet, although the average is about twelve feet, with a sum total length of about 1300 linear feet. About 780 linear feet of wall can be stabilized while the remaining quantity are in perilous condition and will have to be reconstructed.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The purpose of this project is to ensure the safety of visitors and staff, limit NPS liability should wall failure cause damage to adjacent structures, and preserve the cultural landscape as defined by the masonry walls dating from the late 1820s. The consequences of not repairing and stabilizing these walls (which have collapsed three times in the last four years) includes severely compromising the safety of 500,000 annual visitors and 10 daily park staff; placing adjacent private residential and commercial developments (estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000,000) at risk of damage or collapse; and loss of the primary cultural landscape component in this part of the park.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 850
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,838,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,838,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,838,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,838,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,838,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 35		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Stabilize Monocacy Aqueduct			
<b>Project No:</b> CHOH 100	<b>Park Name:</b> Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park		
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> Maryland	
<b>Project Description:</b> The C&O Canal system included eleven stone aqueducts designed to carry the canal and boats across the major river tributaries that drain into the Potomac River along the canal route. The Monocacy Aqueduct is the largest and most impressive of the eleven aqueducts erected along the canal and is often described by many historians as one of the finest canal features in the United States. The Monocacy Aqueduct is considered as an icon of early American civil engineering and its designer, Ben Wright, as the father of American Civil Engineering. Its construction was begun in 1829 and was completed four years later in 1833. The aqueduct has six piers, two abutments, and seven large arches, each with a span of 54 feet. The span of the aqueduct is 438 feet, and the total length of the structure including abutments is 516 feet.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The purpose of this stabilization project is to ensure the safety of park visitors, stabilize the structure so it can sustain the frequent floods of the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers, and preserve a true icon of early American engineering and transportation. This aqueduct which is sited at the mouth of the Monocacy River, adjacent to the Potomac River, is frequently subjected to major floodwaters and impacts of debris that is often washed against the structure on its upstream side. The National Park Service has long been concerned about the structural stability of the aqueduct, and following the 1972 Hurricane Agnes flood, the Federal Highway Administration assisted the park with the design and installation of a steel and wood banding system and grout rods to help stabilize the structure. In June 1998, the National Trust for Historic Preservation identified the Monocacy Aqueduct as one of the eleven most endangered historic places in the United States.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
80% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO:	Total Project Score: 760
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,415,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$6,415,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,415,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$6,415,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$6,415,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 <sup>th</sup> /2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 30</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title: Preserve Poor Potter Archeological Site</b>			
<b>Project No: COLO 401</b>		<b>Park Name: Colonial National Historical Park</b>	
<b>Region: Northeast</b>	<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: Virginia</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project would construct a 3,000 square foot hurricane proof building to cover and protect the archeological ruins of the early 18th century Poor Potter Kiln in Yorktown. The building will provide safe visitor access. Two nearby historic buildings will have exhibits, display of artifacts already excavated from the site, and a stoneware demonstration area. The most serious immediate risk at the protected area is the potentially fatal stings of ground bees which infest the entire area. The rusted and torn sections of the Quonset hut which currently covers the ruins area poses personal injury risks to staff who need to make repairs to protect the foundation.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The ruins of an early 18th century pottery factory were discovered and archeologically investigated by the NPS in the 1970s. The kiln is judged to be the best preserved example of an updraft kiln in the world producing some of the first stoneware to be made in North America. Supported by its 298,000 artifacts, the site provides an excellent opportunity for interpretation and research. Over 20 years ago, the main kiln was covered with a "temporary" 25 ft. high corrugated metal Quonset hut. Extremes in temperature, condensation drip lines, extensive water seepage under the walls and resulting erosion under the Quonset structure have damaged large areas of the outer kiln walls and seriously threaten the kiln itself. The Quonset hut walls are deteriorating with overall rusting and tearing and holes along the foundation edges which sit directly on the ground.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
40% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 820			
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	718,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$718,000
Total Project Estimate:	718,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$718,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$718,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Jan. 2002	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 6	
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Modify Water Delivery System		
<b>Project No:</b> EVER 193	<b>Park Name:</b> Everglades National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast	<b>Congressional Districts:</b> 19, 20	<b>State:</b> Florida
<p><b>Project Description:</b> This project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project (C&amp;SF) water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within Everglades National Park and a flood mitigation system. Planned features will be implemented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) with the concurrence of the National Park Service and the non-Federal sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Consistent with the cost-sharing provisions of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (1989 Act), project construction will be Federally funded, and in accordance with the Corps's General Design Memorandum for Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the Federal Government will provide 75 percent of operating and maintenance costs, with the South Florida Water Management District assuming responsibility for the remaining 25 percent. Additional project coordination is provided by quarterly meetings of the NPS, the Corps, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the SFWMD. The authorized project consists of structural features with the intended purpose of restoring conveyance between water conservation areas north of Everglades National Park and the Shark River Slough within the park. The original authorization also allowed for the construction of flood mitigation features for the 8.5 Square Mile Area (a residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades). Based on recent decisions and additional information, the Modified Water Deliveries Project design is being altered. The project consists of four components: Conveyance, 8.5 Square Mile Area, Tamiami Trail, and Seepage Control.</p> <p>1. The conveyance portion of the project consists of: (a) water control structures in the L-67 A/C canal and levee to discharge water from Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) and Water Conservation Area 3B (WCA3B), (b) water control structures in the L-29 canal to discharge water from WCA3B into Northeast Shark River Slough and, (c) removal of the existing levee and canal that runs along part of the park's original eastern boundary and cuts across the center of Shark River Slough (L-67 extension canal and levee). Structures contained in the original design document for the project included gated culverts, headwall water control structures, and weir-type spillways; discharge, intake, and bypass canals; containment, interceptor, and tie-back levees. These project features are currently being reevaluated in the context of the structural and operational features identified as part of the Central and South Florida Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy). A revised project management plan was approved.</p> <p>2. The current authorized flood mitigation components for the 8.5 Square Mile Area include the construction of an exterior levee, seepage canal and interior berm extending along the northern and western perimeters of the area. Two pump stations were also specified to transfer the seepage water from this system to Northeast Shark River Slough. Based on a recent hydrologic and economic analysis, the local sponsor (SFWMD) will choose a Locally Preferred Option (LPO) to the authorized mitigation plan. The Corps of Engineers is currently in the process of preparing a planning decision document to be integrated with a supplemental environmental impact statement for the LPO recommended by the SFWMD. Under the recommended alternative, the "8.5 Square Mile Area" component of the Modified Water Deliveries Project includes the combination of land acquisition and flowage easements in conjunction with the structural components needed to attain flood mitigation for the 8.5 square mile residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades. The Department is still reviewing</p>		

### Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

options for implementation of this project, giving particular consideration to minimizing impact on the people living in the area and avoiding condemnation of land.

3. The Tamiami Trail, under the authorized project, would be raised over only a short distance to accommodate the flows based on the original design of the conveyance features discussed above. Based on improved hydrological information, it is now anticipated that up to a 10-mile length of the road would need to be raised two feet to accommodate the anticipated increased volumes of water. The Corps is preparing a Post Authorization Change Report and associated NEPA for the Corps to address Tamiami Trail.

4. Project features associated with items (1)-(3) have the potential to increase seepage losses from the restored wetland areas into both the L-30 and L-31N canals. Seepage control structures were incorporated in the original design as part of the design of pump stations S-356 and S-357. Design features will be identified to control seepage from both Water Conservation Area 3B and from Northeast Shark Slough.

**Project Justification:** Research conducted in Everglades National Park has documented substantial declines in the natural resources of the area associated with the impacts of water management. Since the park is located at the downstream terminus of a larger water management system, water supply to the park is often in conflict with the other functions of the system, such as water supply and flood control. The operation of the overall C&SF Project to accomplish its multi-objective mandates has impacted the distribution, timing, volumes, and quality of water supplied to the park. The project will continue to fund some of the critically needed modifications to the existing water management system. If unfunded or improperly designed and constructed, the damaging effects will be continued contribution to the decline of the ecosystem, including potential extinction of endangered species such as the Cape Sable Sparrow and Wood Stork.

#### Ranking Categories

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
100% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO: Total Project Score: 600	

#### Project Cost and Status

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:			Appropriated to Date:	\$124,963,000 *
Capital Improvement Work:	190,890,000**	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$19,199,000
Total Project Estimate:	190,890,000**	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$19,199,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$26,728,000
			Total:	\$190,890,000**
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

#### Dates (Qtr/Year)

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

\* This amount does not count the \$1.389 million of the FY 1999 appropriation directed by Congress to be used for the reorganization of the National Park Service's Construction Program. It includes the \$50 million of Land Acquisition funds directed to the Corps of Engineers (COE) in the FY 2001 appropriation act for COE land acquisition connected to this project, and the \$3.796 million that the Secretary of the Interior could transfer from the NPS Land Acquisition account to the NPS Construction account for work on this package.

\*\* Total project estimate includes \$20 million requested in the FY 2002 NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation.

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 28	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Flamingo Wastewater System Improvement			
<b>Project No:</b> EVER 191A		<b>Park Name:</b> Everglades National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Southeast		<b>Congressional District:</b> 20	<b>State:</b> Florida
<b>Project Description:</b> This project involves replacement and improvement of the existing 135,000 gallons per day extended aeration Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and upgrading of the collection/disposal systems to bring them into compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection regulations. A Value Analysis determined that the best alternative in addressing the issues at hand includes: (1) the construction of a new 90,000 gallons per day package plant designed to remove nutrients as required, (2) the demolition of the existing plant, (3) dredging Eco Pond of accumulated sludge, and (4) testing and repairing deteriorated wastewater system collection piping.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Flamingo Wastewater Treatment Plant is located within one of the largest mangrove ecosystems in the western hemisphere. The surrounding environment is naturally nutrient poor. The WWTP discharges into a manmade percolation pond (Eco Pond), consequently the effluent quality has a direct impact on the surrounding, fragile environment. Due to groundwater flow, nutrients discharged by the WWTP also have the potential to impact Florida Bay. The existing wastewater treatment plant has been unable to consistently meet the currently permitted maximum discharge level of 12 mg/L-N for nitrate. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection has consequently informed the park that corrective actions are required to address this continuing violation. The permitted discharge requirements will become even more stringent in the near future, lowering the permitted nitrate (and total nitrogen) discharge level and adding another (stringent) phosphorus limit. Other improvements that will occur as a result of this work include meeting EPA Class III reliability and redundancy standards, and the raising of plant structures to at least 11 feet above mean sea level to avoid flooding during hurricane events.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
80% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 840
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,192,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$4,192,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,192,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$4,192,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,192,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 38</b>
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>

**Project Title:** [Repair Historic Seawall](#)

<b>Project No:</b> <a href="#">FOMC 001</a>	<b>Park Name:</b> <a href="#">Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine</a>	
<b>Region:</b> <a href="#">Northeast</a>	<b>Congressional District:</b> <a href="#">03</a>	<b>State:</b> <a href="#">Maryland</a>

**Project Description:** This project would make comprehensive repairs to approximately 1300 linear feet of historic seawall: repointing and resetting capstones; stabilizing the soil behind the wall and creating a drainage system to prevent washouts; and rebuilding the most deteriorated sections (a portion of which lies below mean low tide). The repair strategy is detailed in the 1986 Historic Structure Report for the Seawall. The seawall is a heavy masonry retaining wall about 3/4 mile in length constructed at the edge of the Patapsco River. It is constructed of cut granite stones set flush with the earthen sod embankment behind the wall. About half of the park's 35 employees are exposed to the dangers of the seawall in its current condition. Breached areas of the seawall permit wave-borne trash to be deposited on and behind the wall, adjacent to the lawn and trail. Employees are exposed to biohazardous medical waste during post-storm cleanup projects.

**Project Justification:** The seawall was built in sections, between 1816 and 1895. Fort McHenry as a whole is listed in the National Register and the seawall is on the List of Classified Structures. The seawall's location on Whetstone Point in the Patapsco River makes it susceptible to severe wave wash during storms and large swells caused by harbor vessel traffic. As a result, several hundred feet are at high risk for failure, which jeopardizes the entire wall and nearby archeological resources. The wall is being undermined below mean low tide. Wall thickness has been eroded back by 25 to 30 percent for 150 yards. Periodic minor repairs have been done over the last 15 years to mitigate storm damage, but a comprehensive repair program is required to ensure protection of both the wall itself and archeological resources behind it. Repairs to the seawall will reduce the amount of trash that ends up deposited behind the seawall and improve safety conditions for approximately 17 employees.

**Ranking Categories**

<a href="#">10%</a> Critical Health or Safety Deferred	<a href="#">0%</a> Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
<a href="#">0%</a> Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	<a href="#">0%</a> Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
<a href="#">90%</a> Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	<a href="#">0%</a> Other Capital Improvement
<a href="#">0%</a> Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 730	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,480,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	<a href="#">\$0</a>
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY <a href="#">2002</a> Budget:	<a href="#">\$1,480,000</a>
Total Project Estimate:	1,480,000	100	Planned Funding FY <a href="#">2002</a> :	<a href="#">\$1,480,000</a>
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	<a href="#">\$0</a>
			Total:	<a href="#">\$1,480,000</a>
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">C</a>			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">4th/2002</a>		
Project Complete:	<a href="#">NA</a>		Last Updated: <a href="#">April 12, 2001</a>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 44	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Northwest Demi-Bastion			
<b>Project No:</b> FOWA 106A		<b>Park Name:</b> Fort Washington Park	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 4	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will complete the rehabilitation of portions of the northwest demi-bastion that are not included in the emergency repair project. The rehabilitation will include the removal of the vegetation growing out of the mortar. It will repair and repoint the terreplein, the interior revetment, the left face, the left flank and the curtain to prevent water from entering the structure. The west gatehouse wall, which is slumping and bulging, will be reconstructed and the drainage system will be cleaned, repaired and enlarged as necessary.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Falling bricks and collapsing walls are of utmost concern. Employees are subjected to hours of exposure to dust, airborne pollutants, and possible lead-based paint and asbestos. Staffers have to wear hard hats while mowing the lawns close to the exterior walls and are constantly repairing barricades and fencing at restricted areas to avoid injury to other staff and visitors. Water is penetrating the terreplein and walls of Fort Washington causing the fort to deteriorate. Vegetation is growing out of the mortar, which further degrades the structure and allows more water to enter. Structural problems include the minor loss of some stones from the stone base of the fort and the loss of mortar from the stone and brickwork. Repointing and repairing and enlarging the drainage system will significantly reduce the amount of water entering the structure, thus preserving it and allowing the park to maintain the structure with routine maintenance.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 670
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,944,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$944,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,944,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,944,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 9
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate of Jacob Riis Bathhouse (Completion)		
<b>Project No:</b> GATE 147	<b>Park Name:</b> Gateway National Recreation Area	
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 09	<b>State:</b> New York
<b>Project Description:</b> This project would complete the rehabilitation of the Jacob Riis Bathhouse and return it to full public use. The bathhouse consists of four independent structures -- two restroom buildings, an entry pavilion, and a beach pavilion framing a large outdoor courtyard. Associated park features include 1.25 miles of ocean beach, a boardwalk paralleling the full length of the beach, a highly developed back beach area offering a variety of recreational amenities, and a 9000-car parking lot. Previous work stabilized and initiated partial rehabilitation of the bathhouse and associated structures and utilities at the 220-acre complex. This project would allow for reopening of the entire Riis Bathhouse through conversion of shower areas into interior courtyards, interior renovation of the Moorish-style entry pavilion, development of new elevator and stair access to the second-floor of the beach pavilion, and basic rehabilitation of 15,000 square feet of area on that floor.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> Jacob Riis Park is a National Register property with a long history of significance to the people of New York City. The complex was built in the 1930s under the direction of Robert Moses as part of a program to expand recreational opportunities for poor and middle class urban residents. After decline during the 1980s and early 1990s, annual visitation to the unit has pushed past the two million mark and is gradually increasing. Initiation of water transportation between Manhattan and Riis Park in the spring of 2001 is expected to significantly increase visitation. According to an August 2000 "Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Procedure" (REAP), most current visitors to Riis are drawn from the surrounding boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens - the most ethnically diverse counties in the United States. Between 1991 and 1996, the Federal Government invested approximately \$17 million dollars to address years of neglect and deterioration that had closed many Riis Park structures. The 1990s work stabilized the historic structures, addressed serious safety issues, and reopened some public amenities, such as restrooms, beach showers, concession outlets and recreational facilities. The major features needed to reopen the Riis Bathhouse include completion of the entry pavilion and development of access to the second floor of the beach pavilion. Completion of the entry pavilion would provide much needed meeting space for both the park and the surrounding communities, as well as space for management of the complex. And access to the second floor of the beach pavilion would support development of new concession opportunities that would expand visitor services and help offset new park operational costs associated with ever-increasing visitation. Conversion of the former shower areas to interior courtyards would provide protected outdoor space for a wide variety of educational and recreational activities. Reopening these Riis Park facilities would increase visitor use capacity by approximately 25 percent - to a total of 2.5 million visitors per year. More significantly, the improvements are expected to increase satisfaction ratings from visitors regarding park facilities and programs.		
<b>Ranking Categories</b>		
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	20% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	10% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 580



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,130,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	<a href="#">\$17,204,000</a>
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY <a href="#">2002</a> Budget:	<a href="#">\$4,130,000</a>
Total Project Estimate:	4,130,000	100	Planned Funding FY <a href="#">2002</a> :	<a href="#">\$4,130,000</a>
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	<a href="#">\$0</a>
			Total:	\$21,334,000
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">C</a>			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">1st/2002</a>		
Project Complete:	<a href="#">NA</a>		Last Updated: <a href="#">April 12, 2001</a>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 22	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Provide Safe Access For Bicyclists And Pedestrians At Sandy Hook.			
<b>Project No:</b> GATE 220		<b>Park Name:</b> Gateway National Recreation Area	
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> New Jersey	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project would construct a seven mile, ten-foot wide asphalt bicycle and pedestrian path connecting the park entrance to historic Fort Hancock. The trail would also connect with an existing local municipal bikeway and provide a safe biking and walking route to all cultural, natural and recreation areas. The project would also include the reconfiguration of the park entry to accommodate the new bikeway, which would follow the alignment of an historic railroad that ran the length of Sandy Hook.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project would resolve a critical safety hazard of shared use on the park's winding, narrow vehicular road system. The bike path would provide a safe alternative for bikers, pedestrians and skaters whose only present access to resources and facilities are on the park roadways. In 1996 a pedestrian walking along the road was killed when struck by a vehicle. In the past ten years, mishaps and incidents between vehicular and non-vehicular users have become more frequent, several of which have resulted in serious injuries. Biking and skating are currently prohibited along the most treacherous portions of park roads. A study completed in 1985, Bikeway Needs Study, estimated that 40,000 bicyclists use Sandy Hook annually. That number is now estimated at over 200,000 as a result of the growth of sports and fitness awareness in this country as well as the development of state and local bike/pedestrian corridors. Currently, the park does not promote biking as a recreational activity because of the inherent risks and unsafe conditions of mixed roadway use. The bike path would be primarily constructed outside the roadway prism, aligned on the old railroad trace in the interior of the park and as such, as we understand it, ineligible for Federal Highway Administration funding. Without this project the existing unsafe conditions will continue, leaving visitors at significant risk.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
100% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 900
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,346,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$2,346,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,346,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$2,346,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$2,346,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 10	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Glen Echo Utilities (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> GWMP 171		<b>Park Name:</b> George Washington Memorial Parkway	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 08	<b>State:</b> Maryland	
<p><b>Project Description:</b> Local government officials developed a Cooperative Agreement Partnership cost-sharing agreement between the National Park Service, Montgomery County Maryland, and the State of Maryland to stabilize and rehabilitate Glen Echo Park. The \$18 million agreement approved and signed by all party's commits each partner to \$6 million phased over a three-year period (\$2 million/yr per partner). Each member's funding is dependent upon reciprocal funding from the other partners. The goal of the cooperative agreement is to stabilize, rehabilitate, and revitalize the park for sustainability providing the infrastructure to make the park self-sufficient. The agreement sets up a Steering Committee which oversees project development. The current project scope stabilizes/rehabilitates 20 structures (nine with National Register listings) and improves/repairs the cultural landscape and paving. Any cost overruns are to be absorbed by reducing the scope of the rehabilitation project.</p>			
<p><b>Project Justification:</b> Glen Echo Park (annual visitation 450,000) houses creative arts programs within the site and extant structures of a former amusement park. None of the structures were originally constructed for year-round or long-term use. Therefore, many have suffered considerable damage/deterioration due to their extremely impermanent natures. As structures deteriorate, programs are decreased and the park is effectively reduced. This project stabilizes the deterioration and rehabilitates major venues within the park to provide the infrastructure for an expanded and sustainable arts program. In 1998, an independent group of architects and engineers was funded by Montgomery County, Maryland to assess the conditions at Glen Echo Park and make recommendations. The 1999 Cooperative Agreement Plan for the Stabilization and Rehabilitation of Glen Echo Park combines both studies and develops detailed work plans with estimates for each proposed item.</p>			

**Ranking Categories**

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
5% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	5% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25% Other Capital Improvement
5% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO: Total Project Score: 565	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,900,000	65	Appropriated to Date:	\$3,995,000
Capital Improvement Work:	2,095,000	35	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$2,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,995,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$2,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$5,995,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

\*Appropriated funds to date do not include \$3.119 million previously appropriated to this package, which pre-date the Cooperative Agreement Partnership.

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 32</b>		
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>		
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>		
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate the Arlington House, Outbuildings, and Grounds			
<b>Project No:</b> GWMP 912	<b>Park Name:</b> George Washington Memorial Parkway		
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 08	<b>State:</b> Virginia	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds proposed for this project would be used to conduct archeological investigation; stabilize foundation drainage; repoint foundation wall; reconstruct basement entries; stabilize pedestrian and vehicular access, grade the substrate to process drainage and for ADA accessibility; install a stabilized surface surrounding the house. Historic outbuildings, including slave quarters, would be rehabilitated by the stabilization of foundations, the shoring of wood framing, the replacement of roofs, and the abatement of hazardous materials. In addition, electrical and heating systems in the house and outbuildings would be upgraded and a fire suppression system installed.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Drainage problems have long contributed to the deterioration of the house and outbuildings. In an effort to recreate the historic appearance, brick walkways and driveways were removed and replaced with a pea gravel surface that has contributed to the deterioration of interior floors and floor coverings when the loose material is carried inside on visitors shoes and finer dust is blown in the house covering all surfaces including original historic objects. Peeling exterior and interior finishes are evidence of the continued damage attributed to the current ground stratum which does not promote drainage. Stucco failure attributed to the age of the buildings and weathering exposes more of the internal surfaces and allows weather conditions to contribute to deterioration. Roof lines are sagging due to possible rotted rafters and chimney flashing is allowing water inside. There is no fire suppression system in place creating visitor and employee safety concerns as well as concerns for the safety of the artifacts. Rehabilitation of the buildings, grading and replacement of ground cover and installation of fire suppression system will protect important historical resources, and allow accessibility and visitor enjoyment. Leaving buildings and area in status quo will promote further deterioration.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
70% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 780
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,508,000	70	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	646,000	30	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$2,154,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,154,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$2,154,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$2,154,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 46	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Construct Maintenance Support Facility			
<b>Project No:</b> GLBA 121		<b>Park Name:</b> Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	
<b>Region:</b> Alaska	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> Alaska	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds requested would be used for the construction of a new marine operations and maintenance facility including boat and vehicle maintenance, paint, and carpentry shops to replace the existing maintenance facilities. The new facility will be approximately 16,000 square feet in order to meet all health and safety codes. The existing maintenance facility will be rehabilitated and converted to administrative office space through a separate project.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The present park maintenance facilities are scattered and overcrowded with inadequate and unrelated storage. Operational cost has increased 25 percent to 35 percent due to the logistics of operating with 19 to 25 employees in a 2100 sq. ft building. The existing maintenance shop was built in 1958 when Bartlett Cove Bay had one full-time employee and annual park visitation was less than 1,000. Present visitation has increased to 304,600 since 1996, with the maintenance building staying the same size. The 1996 Operations Evaluation, determined that, the greatest single safety hazard in the maintenance shop is the lack of adequately designed and sized work spaces. There is little separation of shop functions and no storage. The potential for fire and personal injury are great, petroleum products and other toxic materials are released into the environment, noise levels are too high and overcrowding is unavoidable. Conflicting and combined functions coupled with the lack of storage space increase safety problems. OSHA violations and other associated health/safety risks with the existing shop operations can not be mitigated in the present configuration. The proposed development also addresses obligations to the park concessioner for the concession facilities maintenance area.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
70% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		30% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 660
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,233,000	100	Requested in FY Budget: 2002 \$4,233,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,233,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002: \$4,233,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,233,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 3</b>		
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>		
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>		
<b>Project Title: Many Glacier Hotel Emergency Stabilization and Fire Safety Repairs</b>			
<b>Project No: GLAC 425</b>	<b>Park Name: Glacier National Park</b>		
<b>Region: Intermountain</b>	<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: Montana</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funding proposed in this package is work begun with Title VI funds for the emergency stabilization of the Many Glacier Hotel. The National Park Service holds the fee title to the facility. The structure is a national historic landmark and is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Many Glacier Hotel (140,000 square feet) is in an advanced state of disrepair and requires full restoration and rehabilitation. The hotel provides the primary guest service facility in the Many Glacier Valley and is of great importance for serving park visitors. The hotel signifies an important period in the development of the National Park Service and is a highly recognized national historic landmark facility. Structural deterioration is in an advanced stage and emergency stabilization is required to protect both park visitors and the historic hotel. The scope of this project deals with only the initial emergency stabilization of the most significant structural problems of the hotel. The building is essentially a wood frame structure with stone, masonry, steel, and concrete added as structural components. As a result of this standard construction, which closely resembles simple residential framing, problems have developed over the years due to the harsh climatic conditions to which the facility is subjected. The contract will evaluate current information, identify necessary additional information, and shall perform additional structural analysis to verify best use of available funds for stabilization. The contract will develop a historical structural analysis for the Many Glacier Hotel consistent with the scope of the stabilization actions proposed. After approval by the National Park Service, Glacier Park Incorporated, and appropriate NEPA and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 compliance, stabilization and rehabilitation construction will be performed on the structure.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
25% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Imp.			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 775
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	7,750,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$1,750,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002: \$6,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,750,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002: \$6,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$7,750,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Through:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 23</b>		
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>		
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>		
<b>Project Title: Reconstruct Apgar and Headquarters Water System</b>			
<b>Project No: GLAC 418</b>	<b>Park Name: Glacier National Park</b>		
<b>Region: Intermountain</b>	<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: Montana</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes to replace a deteriorated 40 year old water system that serves Apgar Village, Apgar Campground, concession operations, private holdings, park headquarters, park housing and the community of West Glacier, Montana. Work will consist of constructing an approved cover over the water source at Rubideau Springs, installing approximately eight miles of 8" distribution main, two miles of service lines, fire hydrants and appurtenances. Covering this water source will allow the source to retain its ground water designation forestalling the need for a complete water treatment facility.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The existing water system consists of approximately eight miles of asbestos cement piping from the source at Rubideau Springs to a storage tank above park headquarters. The system was originally designed as a flow-through seasonal system and therefore, the piping is not buried below frost depth. The wastewater, from the flow-through system, must be chemically dechlorinated prior to discharge into the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. The existing piping is in poor condition, valves and meters are no longer functioning, and breaks occur due to deterioration and freezing. Without this project, failures and freeze-ups will continue, facilities will be left without water until repairs are complete, and the expensive practice of dechlorinating and discharging waste water will continue. The possibility of microorganisms entering the water system, which has been a Public Health Service concern since 1993, will continue.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
100% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 900
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	5,485,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$5,485,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,485,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$5,485,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$5,485,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 37	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Provide Adequate Sanitary Sewage System at Wahweap			
<b>Project No:</b> GLCA 437		<b>Park Name:</b> Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain	<b>Congressional District:</b> 03	<b>State:</b> Arizona	
<b>Project Description:</b> The existing wastewater treatment system will be upgraded to provide wastewater treatment and disposal to meet the water quality requirements of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's Aquifer Protection Program. Improvements to the treatment system will include a new anaerobic solids removal basin, upgrading existing aeration primary treatment system, converting the existing percolation ponds to lined wetland treatment ponds for more effective nutrient removal, new piping and pond lining, a disinfection system, and construction of new percolation ponds. Final disposal of the treated effluent will be through a pipeline into Lake Powell. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit will be sought through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for direct discharge of effluent to the lake. This project includes \$2.3 million programmed by the concessioner from special account funds for cost sharing with National Park Service funds.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The existing sewage treatment system at Wahweap handles 200,000 gallons/day during peak usage. The existing facilities consist of aerated primary ponds and 14 acres of secondary percolation ponds. These facilities are out of compliance with the State of Arizona's aquifer protection requirements, and would require either complete replacement or major modification to comply with State law. The percolation ponds have created a perched water table saturated with treated sewage effluent that is currently discharging a surface flow of approximately 5,000 gallons per day of nutrient rich effluent into Lake Powell via a drainage near the park's housing compound and beach. The percolation ponds have failed due to an impervious subsurface layer which forces the effluent to surface downstream. These flows have increased each year and the seepage now begins within 20 feet of the sewage lagoon dikes. A structural failure of the dikes would result in large quantities of sewage contaminating the waters of Lake Powell in the immediate area of the lodge, marina, and a beach.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		20% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		20% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 740
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,110,000	80	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	1,028,000	20	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$5,138,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,138,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$5,138,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$5,138,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 16			
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002			
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction			
<b>Project Title:</b> Structural Upgrade of Pier 2 For Seismic Safety				
<b>Project No:</b> GOGA 282		<b>Park Name:</b> Golden Gate National Recreation Area		
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West		<b>Congressional District:</b> 08	<b>State:</b> California	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package is to correct seismic and structural deficiencies of Pier 2 and to replace under deck slab utilities as well as repairing a portion of the seawall. Work includes the repairs to the 8-foot and 4-foot diameter concrete caissons, the concrete beams supporting the pier decking and building shed, repairs to the concrete decking, replacement of the sewer and domestic water lines, relocation of fire mains, and repairs to the sea wall under the south end of the pier.				
<b>Project Justification:</b> The existing pier structure has deteriorated due to years of salt water exposure and past seismic activity. Corroding steel is causing sections of the concrete caissons, beams and deck to crack and spall off, exposing more steel to salt water. Upgrades are required beyond repair of existing deterioration and damage to meet current seismic design requirements of the Uniform Building Code. Structural, seismic and geotechnical studies were completed in 1984 and in 1986. In 1992 and 1993, some of the damage caused by the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake was repaired. During the repairs, it was discovered that the supports for the sewer lines and fire lines under the pier were in very poor condition and that the failure of these supports represented a safety threat to anyone working under the pier. The fire main was replaced shortly thereafter but not the sewer and water lines. This safety issue along with higher than expected repair costs resulted in the project being stopped before completion. The original south portion of the pier shed houses the Herbst Pavilion; the north expansion houses the Cowell Theater. Both are operated by one of the park's principal park partners, the Fort Mason Foundation. The annual visitation to these facilities is over 200,000. Maximum capacity of the facilities is 3,000 people at any one time. Pier 2 is located at Lower Fort Mason which is part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation which was designated a national historic landmark on February 4, 1985.				
<b>Ranking Categories</b>				
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance		
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance		
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement		
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement				
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X		Total Project Score: 1000
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>				
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	13,000,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$13,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	13,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001:	\$13,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$13,000,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>				
	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 15</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate South Rim Campground Comfort Stations			
<b>Project No:</b> GRCA 257		<b>Park Name:</b> Grand Canyon National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain	<b>Congressional District:</b> 03	<b>State:</b> Arizona	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project is the complete rehab of eleven Mather Campground comfort stations. The work consists of: installing tile on concrete floors; rodent proof buildings; replace doors, bathroom fixtures, and partitions; paint interiors and exteriors; replace single pane glass with Lexan; replace roofs; install exterior dishwashing sinks; and improve drainage around buildings.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> These buildings are over 25 years old and are used by an average of 219,000 campers per year. The buildings are health and safety hazards. The concrete floor is porous and difficult to clean. Rodents nest in the supply areas allowing possible employees contact with the hantavirus. Floor level urinals add to the unsanitary condition of floors and often plug because of dirt and paper getting into them. Partitions are rusted through leaving jagged edges. Steel doors and frames are bent. Fixtures are worn out and need to be replaced with new low-flow fixtures. Single pane window glass is frequently vandalized. The roofs leak. Campers attempt to wash dishes in sinks and either plug the sinks or throw food on the ground outside the building.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 1000
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	987,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$987,000
Total Project Estimate:	987,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$987,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$987,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 49</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title: Replace Inadequate Science Facilities</b>			
<b>Project No: GRSM 349</b>		<b>Park Name: Great Smoky Mountains National Park</b>	
<b>Region: Southeast</b>		<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: Tennessee</b>
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds requested would be used to construct a science building to replace an inadequate lab facility, storage for natural history collections, work/lab space for the growing number of science partners and space for environmental education. The park is beset by severe air quality problems, several serious exotic forest insects and diseases, exotic fish, wild hogs, twenty-five species of invasive alien pest plants, boundary urbanization, and other significant threats. We must have comprehensive information on natural resources, but are prevented from utilizing the many partners who offer assistance by a lack of work/lab space. Also lack room for expanding specimen collections and environmental education, all in proximity to science functions.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project has been part of the approved general management plan since 1982. The need to fund this project is now urgent. At high elevations for example, there are many square miles of devastated forest, resulting in a lost of species in the park before they can be documented. A December 1997 conference of over 100 scientists offered to re-direct their research and to recruit others to assist us in the long-term. The principal obstacle is that we have no work/lab/dorm space, and that we need to consolidate the Park's science, and natural history collections and portions of the environmental education functions. The <u>Friends of Great Smoky Mountains National Park</u> have pledged that they will raise funds for the dormitory construction effort needed for visiting scientists to use this science building as funded.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		35% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
15% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 580
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,998,000	85	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	705,000	15	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$4,703,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,703,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$4,703,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,703,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 <sup>th</sup> /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 56	
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Joint Construction of FDR Library Visitor Center (NARA/NPS/Partnership)		
<b>Project No:</b> HOFR 500	<b>Park Name:</b> Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 22	<b>State:</b> New York
<p><b>Project Description:</b> Funding proposed for this project represents the second and final NPS cost-sharing for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Visitor and Education Center. The proposed 40,000 sq. ft. facility would be co-constructed by the NPS, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the private nonprofit, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (FERI). The National Archives and Records Administration began planning for the facility in 1994 and the total project estimate is \$19.49 million. The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute has raised \$3.4 million toward this effort and the NPS received an appropriation of \$1.295 million for this purpose in FY 2000. The proposed facility would include visitor services areas, an education center, and an auditorium. The facility would be owned and operated by NARA but jointly staffed by the NPS and NARA. Consistent with an interagency agreement, both agencies would continue to provide joint entrance ticket sales and reservation management, visitor orientation services and public education programs.</p> <p>Both the FDR Presidential Library and Museum (set on a 12-acre parcel and managed by NARA) and the Home of FDR (292.8 acres managed by the NPS) are located on land that was owned and occupied by the President. Both properties were conveyed to the Federal Government in 1943 by deed of gift from President and Mrs. Roosevelt which required that "...the property be maintained as a National Historic Site in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as hereinafter reserved." The land for this project will be transferred from the NPS to the NARA as authorized by 1998 legislation.</p>		
<p><b>Project Justification:</b> The lack of a facility to greet, orient and educate visitors and dignitaries to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and FDR Library and Museum adversely affects our ability to provide quality education and experiences for all visitors. This project is a public/private partnership and the private partner has contributed \$3.4 million toward the total project cost of \$19.49 million. This funding phase of the project will allow the NPS to meet its commitment to the project to provide a centralized facility for visitors, scholars, and school group orientation and education of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. The project includes the visitor center and a Presidential Library education and conference center. The proposed project would enhance visitor understanding of the sites and provide for additional educational and conference opportunities in ADA-compliant facilities. The project would also address identified programmatic deficiencies such as access and parking while minimizing resource impacts and allow for the fulfillment of the mandate of the original deed transferring the property from the Roosevelts to the United States.</p>		
<b>Ranking Categories</b>		
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	80% Other Capital Improvement	
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:	NO: X	Total Project Score: 200

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	<a href="#">\$1,295,000</a>
Capital Improvement Work:	6,925,000	100	Requested in FY2000 Budget:	<a href="#">\$5,630,000</a>
Total Project Estimate:	6,925,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002 :	<a href="#">\$5,630,000</a>
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	<a href="#">\$0</a>
			Total:	\$6,925,000
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">C</a>			Estimate Good Until:	Apr. 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">4th/2002</a>		
Project Complete:	<a href="#">NA</a>		Last Updated: <a href="#">April 12, 2001</a>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 54</b>		
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>		
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>		
<b>Project Title: Rehabilitate Albright Training Center</b>			
<b>Project No: HOAL 001A</b>	<b>Park Name: Horace M. Albright Training Center</b>		
<b>Region: Washington Office</b>	<b>Congressional District: 3</b>	<b>State: Arizona</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package will rehabilitate and modernize the 1960s vintage Albright Training Center. The package mirrors the Employee Training and Development Strategy's Training Center Rehabilitation Work Group recommendations: (1) Modernize Albright to streamline operations, (2) Improve HVAC, (3) Implement ADA standards; complete modernization of fire and security systems, (4) Landscape and vegetate the campus with native species to remove exotics and control soil erosion, (5) Complete renovation of five 11-unit, student apartment buildings, (6) Replace water and sewer service lines, (7) Resurface entrance road and parking area, (8) Construct carport and storage facility, (9) Replace deteriorated concrete paths with asphalt, and (10) Construct quadruplex apartment to house staff.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Albright Library was closed to accommodate staff; the Center for Alternative Learning is housed in a garage. The Albright Training Center and the apartments are vintage Mission 66 structures and reflect that period's energy consumptive elements. Rooms are poorly ventilated. Students and staff suffer from shared respiratory disorders. Heat delivery systems are antiquated, are set in the foundation and costly to repair. Noise carries down hallways so staff close their doors to students in order to carry on a conversation. Sound carries through apartment walls.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
8% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		79% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
3% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
1% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		9% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 439
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,051,000	88	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	825,000	12	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$6,876,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,876,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$6,876,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$6,876,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 19	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Remove Lead Paint, Stabilize, and Rehabilitate Bathhouses for Adaptive Use			
<b>Project No:</b> HOSP 150		<b>Park Name:</b> Hot Springs National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Midwest	<b>Congressional District:</b> 04	<b>State:</b> Arkansas	
<b>Project Description:</b> Bathhouse Row is a collection of eight historic bathhouse structures, located in a National Historic Landmark District. They range in size from 12,000 square feet to over 28,000 square feet. Six of the bathhouses have been closed for several years and are in deteriorated conditions from inadequate care, high humidity in the buildings, no climatic controls, and no rehabilitative work. The presence of lead paint restricts the amount and quality of maintenance work being performed. Work proposed includes several phases to remove hazardous lead-based paint from the interior and exteriors of three bathhouses, rehabilitate roofs of two bathhouses, remove deteriorated plaster from walls and ceilings of six bathhouses, and replaster and repaint, stabilize foundations and regrade landscape to prevent water penetration, patch/repair concrete floors, repair exterior stucco finish. Rehabilitate/replace windows and doors in six bathhouses, install elevators, rehabilitate staircases, rehabilitate electrical systems, plumbing, and HVAC systems. Install four intrusion/fire alarm systems. Repair/replace skylights in four bathhouses. Paint interiors in six bathhouses and exteriors of four bathhouses.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> One bathhouse, the Buckstaff, has remained open under a concession contract and the Fordyce Bathhouse has been rehabilitated and adapted for use as the park's visitor center and museum. This project would continue work that has previously been done which includes roof rehabilitation on the Superior, Hale, Quapaw, Ozark, and partial rehab of the Maurice roof. Lead paint has been abated from the Superior, Hale, and the Quapaw. The Superior and Hale have had exterior stabilization and their lobby areas restored. Exterior stabilization of the Quapaw is currently being addressed. Visitors on Bathhouse Row cannot be allowed access to the bathhouses. Until the structures are rehabilitated, this restriction must remain in effect.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 940
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	17,236,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$3,925,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY2002 Budget \$2,741,000
Total Project Estimate:	17,236,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002 \$2,741,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$10,570,000
			Total: \$17,236,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2001		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 27		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Hazardous Walkways, 1st Bank And Visitor Center Blocks			
<b>Project No:</b> INDE 433	<b>Park Name:</b> Independence National Historical Park		
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 01	<b>State:</b> Pennsylvania	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will replace the existing brick walking surfaces of two of the park's nineteen blocks which are in the worst condition. The existing walkway surfaces will be removed and the bed excavated, a concrete pad with a stone sub-base will be installed to provide a stable base which will support the new brick pavers. Areas to be replaced: 1st Bank Block – 18,620 sq. ft. of brick; visitor center block – 12,000 sq. ft. of brick.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The majority of the park's walkways were constructed or renovated between 1950 and 1976. The walkways were laid on a bed of sand or mortar mix with no base. These walkways have settled and moved due to the impact of natural forces and vehicular traffic and are creating tripping hazards. Buses and tractor-trailers turning on city streets have damaged the walkway corners and sewer inlets. Patching repairs by park staff are time consuming and ineffective. In FY 1996 park staff spent 130 days repairing sidewalks. Fifty brick types have been used and are difficult to match in size and color. The new sidewalks will provide consistency in materials and reduce the amount of time spent making minor repairs to walking surfaces in the park. Time not spent on repairing tripping hazards can be spent on re-pointing historic structures.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
75% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 850
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	966,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$966,000
Total Project Estimate:	966,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$966,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$966,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 40</b>			
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>			
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>			
<b>Project Title: Rehabilitate Utilities and Provide Exhibits at 2<sup>nd</sup> Bank</b>				
<b>Project No: INDE 416</b>	<b>Park Name: Independence National Historical Park</b>			
<b>Region: Northeast</b>	<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: Pennsylvania</b>		
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will rehabilitate obsolete utilities and exhibits in Second Bank of the United States. Following is a list of work to be done: remove hazardous materials; Remove old HVAC and install a new system using existing ducts and connect to the Chilled Water Plant (CWP); design and install a new building automation system (BAS) connecting to the new CWP; a new electrical system including lighting; a new security system that will be linked via the INDE fiber optic data highway (funded separately) to the park's central command center; a new fire detection and suppression system. Make the building handicapped accessible. The project will also include: Remove 6,000 items in collections storage and exhibits housed in Second Bank to temporary park storage and return them upon project's completion. Design, fabricate, and install a temporary exhibit in the First Bank of the United States with a selection of paintings presently displayed in Second Bank.				
<b>Project Justification:</b> Building systems date to 1972 and cannot be maintained to provide an environment that meets NPS museum standards. No alternative storage and exhibit areas for these collections. Collections and interior finishes are deteriorating. Plaster ceiling failing. Building must occasionally close to visitors. Health hazards (asbestos, lead, CFCs) in building. No fire suppression system; inadequate security system; no independent handicapped accessibility. Maintenance costs increasing. Cooling system doesn't recycle chilled water. Connecting cooling system to CWP and parkwide Utility Distribution System is cost efficient. Connection would provide centralized monitoring, LAN support, and BAS.				
<b>Ranking Categories</b>				
35% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance			
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance			
35% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement			
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement				
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 715				
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>				
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,583,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$6,583,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,583,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$6,583,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,583,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>				
	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 41	
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Construct Paleontological Center and Rehabilitate Headquarters		
<b>Project No:</b> JODA 105	<b>Park Name:</b> John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 2	<b>State:</b> Oregon
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes to construct the Thomas Condon Paleontological Center (TCPC), and remodel the existing Cant Ranch House, a historic structure, to accommodate the monument's administrative headquarters. The Thomas Condon Paleontological Center would include approximately 12,000 sq. ft of curatorial, preparation, research, and visitor information and interpretive space. The design of the building would allow visitors to observe fossil preparation and paleontologists at work in the fossil preparation lab. Glass walls would be the only separation between scientists and visitors. The Cant Ranch House, which is on the National Register of Historic Places and located within 300 yards of the proposed research/visitor center, would receive interior modifications to serve as the monument's administrative headquarters. The temporary visitor center on the first floor of the house would be removed and converted to administrative space. In addition, the building would receive numerous modifications to make it more functional, accessible, and energy efficient. Access to the current parking area does not provide adequate sight distance for turning from State Highway 19. This is a safety concern, particularly since a large percentage of our visitors arrive in large recreational vehicles. The visitor center also cannot meet the Americans with Disabilities Act specifications to make it universally accessible.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> John Day Fossil Beds National Monument was established largely from Oregon State Park lands in 1974. At that time, it was assumed that the National Park Service would construct a new visitor center. In fact, the enabling legislation, although very brief, mandates the name of this visitor center as the Thomas Condon Visitor Center. The John Day basin is recognized as one of the best locations on earth to study paleoclimates, ecosystem change, the evolution of mammals and vascular plants. This is due to the extremely long time span of the strata containing the fossils and that they are entombed in datable volcanoclastics. Paleontologists from all over the world come to the John Day basin and the monument to study its resources. It is rapidly becoming the date benchmark for fossilized mammals worldwide because our fossils are so accurately datable. Since 1984, the National Park Service has worked to establish a basin-wide paleontological research program centered at the Sheep Rock Unit of the monument. During this period, curated paleontological specimens have increased from 250 to over 22,000. Yet, to date, the NPS and other paleontologists and preparators have no permanent dedicated facility to either prepare, identify, or store these specimens. The fossils of the John Day basin are very subtle and can be fragile. Most fossils must be collected soon after they are exposed to preserve them. The fossils are not visible in the field, and providing visitor appreciation and understanding requires a very active interpretation program focusing on museum displays of prepared fossils. To date, this has been done on the first floor of a historic ranch building. This space is inadequate to expose the visitor to the varied paleo-resources of the monument and the stories behind them. As more resources are discovered, and a greater understanding of the history of the basin is derived, it will be increasingly difficult to interpret the basin's resources and history in such a limited facility. Despite all of these problems, visitation to the monument has grown geometrically in 20 years to over 130,000 visitors in 1997. The Cant Ranch House currently serves as a temporary visitor center. Its modification is needed to function as the administrative headquarters of the monument when the TCPC is constructed. This modification is integral to the proposed project.		

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Ranking Categories**

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
40% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 710	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,210,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,210,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$ 8,421,000
Total Project Estimate:	8,421,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$ 8,421,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$ 8,421,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b> <b>Project Data Sheet</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 34
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction

**Project Title:** Restore Historic Union Building

<b>Project No:</b> KEWE 101	<b>Park Name:</b> Keweenaw National Historical Park	
<b>Region:</b> Midwest	<b>Congressional District:</b> 01	<b>State:</b> Michigan

**Project Description:** This project is designed to rehabilitate the 1888 Union Building, a property listed on the National Register in 1977 and located within the Calumet National Historic Landmark District, for visitor services/interpretive purposes. Work will consist of stabilization and complete rehabilitation of the three story brick building envelope and structural system (approximately 20,300 sq. ft.); installation of new energy efficient mechanical, electrical, detection and suppression systems; repair/reconstruction of the back exterior wall; installation of an elevator; repairs to interior elements and finishes, restoration/rehabilitation of all windows; and roof repair.

**Project Justification:** The Union Building has a rich and varied history of use in Calumet since its construction in 1888. At various times the building housed the area's first bank, the post office, and served as a meeting place for various service organizations and community functions on the second and third floors. The building is the first property acquisition by the park and will serve to facilitate and leverage other partnership opportunities within the village. The previous owner was able to perform only minor repairs to the building. Major structural elements such as brick parapets and rear wall show advanced deterioration of mortar and displacement of masonry units, posing a danger of falling brick on visitors and employees. The Union Building is located in the Calumet National Landmark District, and is adjacent to Calumet and Hecla Mining Company industrial core, also a national historic landmark. It is therefore a pivotal element in the cultural landscape, as well as a starting point for walking tours of the industrial and community life thematic elements of the park.

**Ranking Categories**

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
75% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 775	

**Project Cost and Status**

	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,500,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2001 Budget:	\$2,500,000
Total Project Estimate:	2,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001:	\$2,500,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$2,500,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 31
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Visitor Center to Protect Cave Resources		
<b>Project No:</b> LABE 211	<b>Park Name:</b> Lava Beds National Monument	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> California
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will result in the removal of all visitor services infrastructure from above significant cave resources, including rehabilitation of the area, and construction of a new visitor complex in an appropriate location. To protect significant subsurface cave resources, this proposal will remove two vintage 1974 trailers that are bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s era office building, a 20 space parking area, and utility infrastructure associated with the complex. The area will then be rehabilitated through scarification and revegetation. Further, a 4,130 square foot visitor center will be constructed in a location that provides maximum protection for subsurface cave resources. The facility would serve as a contact station with exhibits, a restroom facility and first aid station; create a curatorial work area and library facility; and would provide for a productive, centrally located work environment for interpretation and visitor protection staff. Parking improvements would consist of an area to accommodate fee collection activities and parking for up to 50 vehicles, including oversized parking spaces.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> The present visitor services complex is comprised of two 9' x 45' trailers bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s office building that is no longer structurally sound, a restroom facility, parking lot and picnic area. The visitor center, serving the monument for the past 26 years, and the office building, serving for over 65 years, lack functional insulation, is infested with rodents, and interior modifications have involved every component of the infrastructure, including haphazard carpentry, electrical modifications and structural changes that have incrementally lead to concerns about employee and visitor safety. In 1996, county building inspectors recommended discontinuing the use of both structures and would have condemned them were they in the private sector; the office building was recommended for demolition in conjunction with the monument's 1966 master Plan. The ability for monument staff to impart upon visitors an understanding of monument purpose and significance in the current visitor center, including those related to resources protection, is severely hampered by overcrowding and the lack of display space. The visitor center's capacity is only 37, a figure that is regularly exceeded during the peak season when over 700 visitors per day enter the visitor center. Only 18 feet wide, the structure must accommodate visitors, displays, a Natural History Association (NHA) outlet, and workspace for NPS interpretation and NHA staff. The consequence is an overcrowded, constricted experience for the visitor, resulting in a dark atmosphere with minimal space for the exhibits telling the monument's cultural and geologic story.  Known cave resources are being negatively impacted with retention of the existing visitor services development. Complying with NPS Management Policies, this project will result in the removal of all visitor-related infrastructure sited above cave resources and eliminate the negative environmental effects associated with surface activities. Caves directly under the visitor services infrastructure places them in peril from parking lot activities and probable water and sewer line breaks. The natural microclimate of the caves is being changed by continued impact to water infiltration patterns. There is a significant potential of contamination of the underground resources by toxic effluent rich in hydrocarbons and heavy metals from parking lots and human waste from sewage systems resulting in threats to the cave's troglobitic fauna. If the developments above the caves are not removed, the fragile underground resource will continue to degrade until it is ultimately destroyed, seriously compromising not only the monument's ability to represent itself as a leader in resources management and protection but also the NPS' primary mandate of preserving resources unimpaired for future generations.		

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Ranking Categories**

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
25% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 800	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,065,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,065,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,131,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,131,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	4,131,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,131,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 39			
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002			
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction			
<b>Project Title:</b> Stabilize and Maintain Significant Historic Structures				
<b>Project No:</b> MANA 155	<b>Park Name:</b> Manassas National Battlefield Park			
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 10	<b>State:</b> Virginia		
<b>Project Description:</b> The Sudley Post Office, dating to the 1860s, comprises two pre-Civil War period buildings that sheltered Union Army wounded from the First Battle of Manassas. The Henry House, built in 1870 by the same family that occupied the original wartime site, is an important site marker to understanding the battle. The Stone House, one of only two original Civil War period buildings within the park, is the only historic building open for interpretive programs. All three structures are on the List of Classified Structures and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the national significance of the park. This proposal will accomplish critical stabilization and preservation work at all three structures, including emergency stabilization of the Sudley Post Office and the Henry House, and the installation of an HVAC system in the Stone House.				
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Sudley Post Office and Henry House suffer from advanced deterioration due to prolonged neglect. Their stabilization will include lead paint abatement. Visitor contact with the flaking, high-content lead paint on the exterior surfaces poses a serious public health threat, especially at the Sudley Post Office, where lead content ranges from three to nine percent, with any percentage over ½ percent must be abated or encapsulated. Without treatment, the lead paint will also contaminate the surrounding ground, according to a safety and environmental hazard consultant. Structural problems include deterioration and partial loss of the stone foundation, deterioration of wood framing members and siding due to weather and pest infestation, damage to doors and windows, lack of adequate ventilation, and the absence of gutters and downspouts. The Stone House shows signs of stress due to exposure to extremes of temperature and humidity. Currently, the building has no heating or air conditioning system. Installing an HVAC system will permit the park at minimum to maintain temperatures above freezing and avoid damaging climate extremes.				
<b>Ranking Categories</b>				
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance		
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance		
60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement		
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement				
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 720				
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>				
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,292,400	90	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	143,500	10	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,436,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,436,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$1,436,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,436,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>				
	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 47		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Reconstruct Raw Water Intake And Water Line			
<b>Project No:</b> MEVE 316	<b>Park Name:</b> Mesa Verde National Park		
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain	<b>Congressional District:</b> 03	<b>State:</b> Colorado	
<b>Project Description:</b> The Mesa Verde Raw Water and Intake System has been identified as substandard for several years on the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Annual Report. This project would bring the raw water intake system up to USPHS and EPA standards for water collection systems. Work would include the reconstruction of the system, including construction of a new water intake on the West Mancos River; reconstruction of secondary intake at Jackson Lake Reservoir; reconstruction of 19,952 linear ft. of line near the intakes; replacement of the West Mancos Upper Canal Crossing; replacement of 16,000 linear ft. of line near Jackson Lake Reservoir, and a water system analysis of additional sites for replacement in future projects.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The project replaces an extremely old, rapidly failing, and resource damaging water system, and provides essential services to all areas of Mesa Verde National Park. This is the only water supply for the park and is mission critical for visitor use, fire protection and resource management. The current system is in operation but continued non-routine repairs are significantly impacting other utility operations within the park. Emergency repairs often require closure of the park's water treatment system (two to three times per year), creating potential for park closure due to public health safety considerations.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
40% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		25% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		25% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
10% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 645
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,037,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$4,037,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,037,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$4,037,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,037,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 <sup>th</sup> /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 2	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Preservation of the Jefferson Memorial (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> NACC 759		<b>Park Name:</b> National Capital Parks-Central	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia	
<b>Project Description:</b> This project represents the completion of a program of stabilization and preservation of the Jefferson Memorial. Work to be accomplished will include: stone pinning at various locations to prevent future failure; removal of organic and nonorganic staining from exterior stone; repair of spalling stone over portico to eliminate hazards and prevent future failure; and the design and installation of a new exterior and interior lighting system. The current lighting system inadequately illuminates the memorial. Work will reattach the 19 broken volutes and strengthen the 35 volutes still in place. This will require the pinning of all broken and still attached volutes to their column capitals. The research into the volute failure is complete and a solution has been chosen. The repair of the damaged bottoms of the columns and portico floor to alleviate stress will also be done.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Jefferson Memorial (1943) is one of the Nation's more important and visited memorials, and one of the most famous cultural resources in the National Park System. The work on this memorial has been planned and executed to allow the completion of baseline data collection and for the most economical phasing of the required work. Without the necessary funding, some of the most visible problem areas of the memorial will not be corrected. Safety netting around the top of the columns will have to remain. Nineteen volutes have broken free or been removed for safety reasons. These volutes are the scroll-like stonework located on the top and sides of the columns of the memorial, located 40 feet above the chamber level. There are 54 columns, each with four volute corners. The volute corners weigh approximately 40 lbs. Each. Additional volutes may have to be removed or netted if they are not safely secured to their columns. Repair of column and portico floor will remove a tripping hazard and restore the portico to its historic appearance.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
40% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 880
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,534,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$934,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002 \$2,600,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,534,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002 \$2,600,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$3,534,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 20	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Upgrade Ford's Theatre and Petersen House to Protect Visitors and Employees			
<b>Project No:</b> NACC 791		<b>Park Name:</b> National Capital Parks-Central	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia	
<b>Project Description:</b> Ford's Theatre and the Peterson House receive over 800,000 visitors per year. Performances at the theatre receive over 200,000 visitors per year. This project will upgrade and/or install new mechanical and electrical systems at both structures. At Ford's Theatre, the project scope includes improvements to fire suppression, fire detection, heating, ventilating, air conditioning systems, installation of a new intrusion alarm system, and lighting improvements including emergency and theater lighting systems. At Petersen House, work includes the installation of a new climate control system, and upgrading of electrical and intrusion alarm systems. Alterations to structural systems and architectural fabric are also anticipated under this project as incidental to the installation of new mechanical and electrical systems and to correct cited safety and code violations.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Ford's Theatre, the building where Lincoln was shot, has a fire suppression system that has been cited for code violations and does not provide full protection to all areas. The fire detection and intrusion alarm systems were not designed to be examined electronically, making the diagnosis of alarms and their causes difficult. The existing stage lighting system is reliant on the use of temporary wiring. This reliance on temporary wiring is considered to represent a serious fire threat to the building. The Ford's Theatre HVAC system is comprised of 22 individual systems that provide no coordinated climate control for the three separate structures. The 100-ton chiller in the mechanical room performs at less than fifty- percent capacity. The Petersen House, the house where Lincoln died, has no fire suppression system and no climate control system. This fire detection system in this building is a local system not linked to fire or police authorities. Fifteen employees and up to fifty-two cooperating association employees work in a structure which does not meet national fire codes. This building houses a museum collection that is exposed to severe fluctuations in temperature and humidity.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
70% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO:	Total Project Score: 910
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,562,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,562,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,562,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,562,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,562,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 24
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction

**Project Title:** Preserve The Lincoln Memorial

<b>Project No:</b> NACC 758	<b>Park Name:</b> National Capital Parks-Central	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia

**Project Description:** This package represents the first of a two-phase project for the stabilization and preservation of the Lincoln Memorial, a program that began in 1992. Funds requested for FY 2002 will be used to improve the exterior and interior lighting, including lighting that will not damage the newly stabilized chamber murals, safety lighting for the approach way and entrance stairs, and special lighting techniques to be used to reduce the insect population which is staining the memorial stones; install hydraulic oil containment system below the elevator; install permanent nonvisible access to replace the temporary wooden access to undercroft; and reduce stress on the attic walls by installing pins in the penthouse attic beams. The final phase of the project will repair and conserve the stones to halt the slow disintegration; repair the cramps and miscellaneous repointing of stones; rehabilitate the entrance steps and chamber floor to eliminate tripping hazards; rehabilitate the Lincoln Statue; and provide long term protection for the murals.

**Project Justification:** The memorial is coming to the end of a lengthy and highly successful restoration program. The work on this memorial has been planned to allow the completion of baseline data collection and to allow for the most economical phasing of the required work. All work described in this proposal was identified in the 1992 original program. Without the necessary funding, some of the most visible and unsafe areas of the memorial will not be corrected. These include the approach way and entrance stairs. These areas are poorly lit so as not to interfere with the evening appearance of the memorial. Numerous injuries to visitors have resulted because of inadequate lighting of the main stairs. If corrections to mitigate safety hazards are not completed, the stone will continue to deteriorate, carvings will disappear and netting will be required to protect visitors from the falling facade stone.

**Ranking Categories**

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 880	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,992,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,992,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,992,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$4,992,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,992,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 57	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> National Park Foundation Partnership			
<b>Project No:</b> WASO-001		<b>Park Name:</b> Office of the Director	
<b>Region:</b> Washington Office	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia	
<b>Project Description:</b> A proposed total of \$5 million would be granted to the National Park Foundation (NPF) to be available, on a matching basis with private donations, to fund National Park Service construction projects. The NPF would be authorized to invest the grant funds and use any interest and income to increase the amount or number of matching grants. The projects offered for matching would be ones from the National Park Service's priority listings, with an emphasis on finding matches for backlogged maintenance work. Potential projects that might draw matches are as follows: the correction of safety deficiencies at the Ben Reifel Visitor Center in Badlands National Park; the rehabilitation of historic facilities at Fort Baker in Golden Gate National Recreation Area; the erection of a designed Indian memorial in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument; restoration of buildings on the south side of Ellis Island; preservation of the Kingsley Plantation at Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve; and, expansion of the visitor facility at the USS <i>Arizona</i> Memorial.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The backlog of NPS facility construction work is large. The FY 2002 budget request for the National Park Service begins a five-year plan to eliminate the backlog by directing \$440 million annually to facility infrastructure projects. This grant is part of that program and represents an initial attempt to leverage this Presidential initiative with a greater use of non-appropriated funding.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
UNK% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		UNK% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
UNK% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		UNK% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
UNK% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		UNK% Other Capital Improvement	
UNK% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X		Total Project Score: Score to be determined through individual project selection.	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,500,000	50	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,500,000	50	Requested in FY Budget: 2002 \$5,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002 \$5,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$5,000,000
Class of Estimate: N/A		Estimate Good Until: Indefinite	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	UNK		
Project Complete:	UNK		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Project Data Sheet</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 12	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries			
<b>Project No:</b> OLYM 408		<b>Park Name:</b> Olympic National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West		<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> Washington
<b>Project Description:</b> The primary focus of work in FY 2002 will be the installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users including the city of Port Angeles, Washington. The overall project involves acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities; preparation of an environmental impact statement to examine alternative methods of ecosystem restoration, and of water quality protection measures for downstream water users; preparation of restoration plans based on the selected alternative; restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts; and provision of opportunities for research and public education regarding ecosystem restoration. This is a cooperative effort among four Department of the Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha's Klallam Tribe.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project is for the purpose of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Klallam Tribe. The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in `full restoration` of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Public Law 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial Federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the Federal Government's trust responsibility to the Elwha 's Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. River valley restoration will benefit local and regional economies in the short term from work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long-term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region. In addition, full implementation of the Elwha Act will include measures to protect water quality and availability for the city of Port Angeles, Washington, and other municipal and industrial users.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		100% Compliance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 300	

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	103,686,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	<a href="#">\$36,967,000</a> *
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY <a href="#">2002</a> Budget:	<a href="#">\$25,847,000</a>
Total Project Estimate:	103,686,000*	100	Planned Funding FY <a href="#">2002</a> :	<a href="#">\$25,847,000</a>
			Future Funding to Complete	<a href="#">\$40,872,000</a> *
			Total:	<a href="#">\$103,686,0000</a>
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">C</a>			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">1st/2002</a>		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: <a href="#">April 12, 2001</a>

\* Pre-FY 2002 appropriations for Elwha restoration do not include pre-FY 2000 planning of \$8.2 million and land acquisition (\$29.915 million).

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 43	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Quonset Hut And Monument Headquarters Building			
<b>Project No:</b> ORCA 015		<b>Park Name:</b> Oregon Caves National Monument	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West		<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Oregon
<b>Project Description:</b> This project is proposed to replace the deteriorated Quonset hut and damaged monument headquarters' building with a functionally efficient, sustainable design, co-located facility. Requirements for the replacement building can be separated into two groups. The collections area is to contain storage for archives and records, library, natural history collections and curation work/storage area totaling about 1600 square feet. The proposed building will consist of three offices for the superintendent, interpretive specialist, and the resource management specialist, an administrative office with working storage and reception area, restrooms, and a multipurpose meeting room. Parking, service drive and loading/receiving area will meet appropriate code and accessibility requirements.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Quonset hut has been used as primary storage for curatorial collections, interpretive and resource management materials and equipment, administrative records, and wild land fire truck and cache. The corrugated metal hut was moved to the current site in 1967 as surplus from an off park location and due to environmental factors is now functionally unusable for its intended purpose. It has no historic relevance to the site nor any historic integrity to qualify under section 106. The headquarters building was built as a temporary contact station in the 1960s. The square footage available, 360, cannot meet any minimum workplace standards for the four to seven staff currently located there. The building has numerous structural defects. Based on test data, a geotechnical engineer has recommended that staff be removed from the building due to subsurface instability and earth failure.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 700
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,004,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,004,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,004,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,004,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,004,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 17		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Water Line			
<b>Project No:</b> PEFO 200	<b>Park Name:</b> Petrified Forest National Park		
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> Arizona	
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds requested would be used to replace approximately 13 miles of the park's main water line that runs between the Puerco pump house and Rainbow Forest and approximately 12 miles of distribution lines serving Rainbow Forest, the Painted Desert community, and restroom facilities along the main park road and spur roads.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The main water line between Puerco pump house and the Rainbow Forest complex was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1938 and 1940. Distribution lines date to between 1938 and 1961. The main line continues to develop a number of significant leaks, the precise locations of which are often difficult to detect due to the geology of the area. In 1997 alone, park staff repaired seven major leaks on the main line, and spent several weeks locating the breaks. The cost of the water is approximately \$3.64/1,000 gallon. Therefore, every leak is a costly expense to the park's limited operating budget. In addition, after every break is repaired the line has to be flushed. In 1997, over 100,000 gallons was used to flush the lines after the seven repairs. The leaks pose potential health and safety hazards in that the water may be contaminated, threatening the health of visitors, employees, and residents; and workers repairing the leaks are subjected to the hazards associated with work in open trenches. A complete replacement of the main line between Puerco and Rainbow Forest and of the distribution lines is needed to prevent/minimize leaks, conserve water, prevent unnecessary expenses to park budget, reduce amount of time staff is spending on repairs, and correct health and safety hazards. Without this package the park will continue to incur sizeable and most likely increasing costs associated with failures of the 60-year-old line and public and employee health will be jeopardized with each leak.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 1000
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	5,929,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$5,929,000
Total Project Estimate:	5,929,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$5,929,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$5,929,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4 <sup>th</sup> /2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 21		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitate Access and Utility Systems to Protect Visitors and Historic Structures			
<b>Project No:</b> PORE 460	<b>Park Name:</b> Point Reyes National Seashore		
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> California	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package will remove resource threats and maintain, restore, and preserve the historic Point Reyes Lighthouse Complex located on the Point Reyes Headlands. Proposed work includes: repair/replace concrete public and maintenance access steps and associated curbing leading down to lighthouse; replace safety handrail; conceal noncontributing conduits and other utilities visible along stairway to the extent feasible; paint/repair selected lighthouse complex structures, including the historic water collection cistern. Upgrade sewage treatment and potable water supply systems to meet State and county codes.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The severely deteriorated stairway that leads down to the main lighthouse is the only access to the structure (304 steps, equivalent to ten stories). This stairway must be retained for visitor and administrative uses. The 600-foot long stairway is immediately adjacent to dangerous cliffs. Due to severe deterioration, the concrete curbing that anchors the handrail is unsafe for park visitors and employees. In addition, several utility conduits run above ground, completely exposed adjacent to the stairway. Stabilization/repair work is needed on the lighthouse cistern, the lighthouse exterior, and other selected historic structures in the complex to stop deterioration. This complex is in a very severe microclimate (high wind, heavy rain, and salt spray). Buildings and other structures must be adequately protected from the elements. The existing sewage system is 40+ years old. Engineering evaluations indicate the system is at or near failing. The water supply is inadequate, and water for fire protection and drinking has to be hauled 40 miles by truck during dry seasons. The water supply and distribution system does not meet code for drinking water or fire protection needs. In March 1999, the State of California notified the park that the lighthouse complex water system was in violation of State health standards.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
70% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 910
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,285,000	100	Appropriated to Date: 0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,285,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,285,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 : 1,285,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,285,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 29	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Relocate Maintenance Facilities from Historic Temple Site			
<b>Project No:</b> PUHE 107		<b>Park Name:</b> Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Hawaii	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package consists of construction of a new maintenance building and yard. The presence of the park's maintenance facilities and daily operational activities in close proximity to the place where visitor contact takes place puts visitors in a potentially hazardous situation. Power equipment, maintenance vehicles, and hazardous materials are nearby and their presence near an area where visitors, including children, are concentrated is hazardous to the welfare and the safety of those visitors. Moving the maintenance operation to another more suitable location in the park will eliminate this hazard. The new maintenance facility will include space for an office, furnishings, repair shop, workshop, garage space, rest rooms, fire cache, curatorial room, library, showers and storage rooms. Also includes yard space for storage, walkways, access road, parking lot, covered parking shed, striping, fence, necessary signs, air conditioning, and installation of necessary utilities and fire/security alarm system.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This package will significantly help reestablish the park's historic scene and at the same time improve park maintenance operations. The existing buildings are in full view at the top of a hill and directly impact on the cultural landscape surrounding the park's primary feature, Puukohola Heiau. The new maintenance building is also needed to alleviate safety problems and to improve overall park operations by separating maintenance work activities away from interpretive and administrative functions. The existing maintenance workshop, visitor use areas and administrative offices are all within a 40-ft. area. The offices are housed in an abandoned Army Corp of Engineers plywood building inherited by the NPS in 1973.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
35% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
35% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
15% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		5% Other Capital Improvement	
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 835
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	418,500	50	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	418,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$837,000
Total Project Estimate:	837,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$837,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$837,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 5</b>			
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>			
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>			
<b>Project Title: Remove Failing Roads to Protect Park Resources (Completion)</b>				
<b>Project No: REDW 277</b>	<b>Park Name: Redwood National Park</b>			
<b>Region: Pacific West</b>	<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: California</b>		
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes to remove 12 miles of road located in a portion of the watershed that is posing the greatest threat to park resources. Approximately three miles are being removed with funding received in FY 2001. The requested FY 2002 funding would remove the remaining nine miles. Work would involve the removal of failing abandoned logging roads in the ecologically sensitive Lost Man Creek watershed, a tributary to Redwood Creek. The road fill that is currently or potentially landsliding into sensitive stream channels that support valuable aquatic resources would be excavated, and the topography and stream channel network which existed prior to road construction would be reestablished. The watershed has been divided in priority areas based on the potential for greatest effectiveness in reducing resource threats. There are 34 miles of abandoned logging roads within the watershed.				
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Lost Man creek watershed contains pristine ancient redwood forest, a picnic area, 17 miles of hike and bike trail. These facilities are easily accessible by vehicles and disabled people, opportunities available nowhere else in Redwood National Park. Upstream of these park resources are heavily disturbed harvested timber lands with miles of failing, abandoned logging roads. The roads are eroding, threatening park resources with significant damage from sedimentation. The removal of roads in Lost Man Creek watershed will greatly reduce the threat of catastrophic impacts of sedimentation into a prime park stream. Without removing these threats, park resources are at risk of significant damage and loss. Future protection of these resources and the surrounding ecosystem in Lost Man Creek depends upon adequate and timely funding for the removal of failing logging roads.				
<b>Ranking Categories</b>				
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance		
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance		
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement		
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement				
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 700	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>				
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,263,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$711,000
Capital Improvement Work:		0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$2,552,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,263,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	\$2,552,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$3,263,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Jan. 2002
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>				
	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 55		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Provide Basic Facilities to Preserve Resources			
<b>Project No:</b> SACR 001	<b>Park Name:</b> Saint Croix Island International Historic Site		
<b>Region:</b> Northeast	<b>Congressional District:</b> 2	<b>State:</b> Maine	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package would preserve and protect significant site resources and provide essential interpretation and visitor services; construct interpretive trail on the mainland and interpretive elements on the island; develop 20-car parking and welcome area; develop interpretive exhibit at the State tourist information center; replace faulty outdoor stairway providing access to the island and build barriers to prevent human-caused erosion; install directional and identity signs; stabilize St. Croix River Light Station boathouse; provide potable running water on the mainland. Running water will improve the sanitary conditions for visitors and for employees when cleaning the restrooms. The package is consistent with the 1998 general management plan and long-range interpretive plan for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Allows the NPS to protect site resources and provide basic interpretation and visitor services pursuant to international memorandum of understanding with Parks Canada. A commemoration is being planned for 2004 by organizations in the United States and Canada to commemorate the 400th anniversary of settlement of the island. It is anticipated that the Premier of Canada will be invited along with other dignitaries from France, Canada, and the United States. The development proposed will allow the NPS to be a proud and full participant in the quadri-centennial.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		20% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		50% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 350
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	356,500	50	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	356,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$713,000
Total Project Estimate:	713,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$713,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$713,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Sept. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 42</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> <a href="#">Rehabilitate National Historic Landmark Schooner C.A. Thayer</a>			
<b>Project No:</b> <a href="#">SAFR 643</a>		<b>Park Name:</b> <a href="#">San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park</a>	
<b>Region:</b> <a href="#">Pacific West</a>	<b>Congressional District:</b> <a href="#">08</a>	<b>State:</b> <a href="#">California</a>	
<b>Project Description:</b> The <i>C.A. THAYER</i> , a 106-year old three-masted wooden-hulled lumber schooner, has suffered massive deterioration through rot in her structural timbers and decay of her iron fastenings. The proposal to rebuild the <i>THAYER</i> will result in major replacements in-kind of the vessel's structural framework. Work will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Major Vessel Preservation, and will result in a vessel which can be maintained afloat, using largely traditional methods and be well-maintained on an ongoing basis using park base funding and limited cyclic funding for periodic maintenance dry-docking.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Berthed among the NPS historic fleet at Hyde Street Pier, the <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is boarded by some 212,000 visitors and serves as an overnight interactive classroom for 12,000 school children on an annual basis. The <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is one of two remaining examples of a West Coast sailing lumber schooner. She has been placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation list of 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. In the absence of the projected work, <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is certain to finally suffer structural failure, requiring her to be removed from the water and in all likelihood will be dismantled.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: <a href="#">X</a> NO:		Total Project Score: 700	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	9,278,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY <a href="#">2002</a> Budget: \$9,278,000
Total Project Estimate:	9,278,000	100	Planned Funding FY <a href="#">2002</a> : 9,278,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$9,278,000
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">B</a>		Estimate Good Until: <a href="#">Feb. 2002</a>	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">2nd/2002</a>		
Project Complete:	<a href="#">NA</a>		Last Updated: <a href="#">April 12, 2001</a>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 7		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Giant Forest (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> SEKI 200	<b>Park Name:</b> Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks		
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 19	<b>State:</b> California	
<b>Project Description:</b> This is a multi-phase restoration project and removal of day-use facilities within Giant Forest. Numerous prior phases to Giant Forest work provided the necessary infrastructure facilities that will allow the removal of concession facilities from Giant Forest area and the relocation of services to Wuksachi. The completion phase of this project includes continuing removal and ecological restoration of former campgrounds, specifically Firwood, Sugar Pine Sunset Rock, Paradise, Sunset Camp, Highlands and Castle Rock; rehabilitation of the historic Giant Forest Market and conversion into a museum and contact station; construction of the access road, utilities, and trail work.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project will correct a serious park problem first identified in 1930. Past development in Giant Forest continues to cause significant damage to the world's largest trees Built facilities and associated infrastructure are being removed and their scars ecologically restored. The National Park Service has invested millions to make this opportunity possible. Future preservation and enjoyment of the grove depends upon completion of this project.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
100% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 600	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$83,253,000
Capital Improvement Work:	84,733,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,480,000
Total Project Estimate:	84,733,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002: 1,480,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$84,733,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Apr. 2002	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 36</b>			
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>			
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>			
<b>Project Title: Remove and Replace Maintenance and Administrative Facilities From Historical Park</b>				
<b>Project No: TUMA 202</b>		<b>Park Name: Tumacacori National Historical Park</b>		
<b>Region: Intermountain</b>	<b>Congressional District: 02</b>	<b>State: Arizona</b>		
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes the removal of the current maintenance facility which is inadequate and unsafe, and was last upgraded in 1955. It has no space to do routine day-to-day maintenance repairs - most must be done in the parking lot outside. This activity impedes traffic to and from residences. There are no bathrooms or hand washing facilities, and does not meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. There are no proper storage facilities for tools or materials. The electrical system cannot support the load from power equipment or welding activities. There is no way to separate operations - carpentry, vehicle repair, painting, welding, etc., all must be accomplished in a space of 750 square feet. The shop is attached to one of the residences where noise, fumes and activities intrude on the residents. Storage of materials and tools is scattered over the grounds slowing down communications, decreasing work effectiveness, and jeopardizing the safety of visitors in the park.				
<b>Project Justification:</b> Tumacacori's present maintenance facility is a converted 1932 laundry and garage. When these facilities were built, the park staff consisted of three rangers. The general management plan calls for a staff of 17 - difficult to accommodate in the present facilities. The addition of two mission sites under our care makes management difficulty even greater. Maintenance support and storage is spread over five separate storage sheds scattered about the grounds. The rest of the park staff of 10 operates out of two separate buildings (870 and 725 square feet). If this project is not completed, the park will be forced to continue to "make do" with unsafe, inadequate facilities intruding on the park's historic scene. Office space would have to be purchased or rented outside the grounds thus fracturing the staff's capabilities to work as a unit. A new building with sufficient space and facilities is required to accommodate additional staff and maintenance needs.				
<b>Ranking Categories</b>				
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance		
50% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance		
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement		
50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement				
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 750	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>				
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	944,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$944,000
Total Project Estimate:	944,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$944,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$944,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>				
	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002			
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001	



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 18</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title: Restore Historic Structures and Provide Visitor Services</b>			
<b>Project No: ULSG 100C</b>		<b>Park Name: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site</b>	
<b>Region: Midwest</b>		<b>Congressional District: 03</b>	<b>State: Missouri</b>
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will complete restoration and rehabilitation/development activities at Ulysses S. Grant. The historic barn was moved in the 1960s from its original location and into a 100-year floodplain. It experiences localized flooding at least two to four times a year. This project will bring structures into compliance with life/safety codes; provide access (including disability access) to park resources; restore/rehabilitate a primary park resource; eliminate safety hazards to make the site safe for public and staff; and provide baseline visitor services/interpretation for the park. The site currently has a dangerous vehicle/pedestrian conflict due to a single lane entrance road that crosses the pedestrian pathway leading to a temporary gravel parking lot. In addition, employees are working in or near unstable buildings, and are exposed to hazardous materials in lead-based paint finishes. Employees risk being exposed to powdery arsenic and lead. The current, temporary visitor center is a small room built inside the historic barn. The new visitor center will provide the optimal education experience for the visitor. Visitation is expected to increase from 18,000 in 2000 to over 100,000 when the project is complete.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The historic barn will be moved out of the floodplain and onto a new foundation with a full basement constructed to house library and museum collections. The historic fabric will be retained and the barn will remain intact to serve as an exhibit. A two-lane entrance road will replace the existing single lane entrance. The entrance will be moved south, out of the floodplain, and will increase safety by improving the site line and traffic flow between the historic site and Grant's Farm. A permanent parking area with the capacity to handle busses and recreational vehicles will be constructed. A new visitor center complete with information and orientation facilities, rest rooms, a theater, classroom, sales area, and administrative offices will be constructed near the historic barn. Educational exhibits will be fabricated and installed in all five historic structures.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
85% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		1% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
7% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
7% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 966
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	6,619,000	93	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	498,000	7	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$7,117,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,117,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$7,117,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$7,117,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 48	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Structural and Utility Rehabilitation of the Executive Residence and President's Park			
<b>Project No:</b> WHHO 508		<b>Park Name:</b> White House	
<b>Region:</b> National Capital	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> District of Columbia	
<p><b>Project Description:</b> This construction program addresses a backlog of restoration and rehabilitation projects, long-term utility and structural repair for the White House and President's Park. This program includes construction projects for the White House and grounds, projects for President's Park, and projects at related White House support facilities. Major projects include the rehabilitation of the infrastructure for the White House grounds electrical and lighting systems, the grounds irrigation systems, the rebuilding of roadways including West Executive Avenue, reconditioning of mechanical components of the vehicular gates, and restoration of the historic perimeter fence. Restoration of the exterior of the Executive Residence was completed in 1996 and this program addresses the need for rehabilitation of deteriorated stone columns and façades of the rest of the structure including the East and West Wings, the East and West Colonnades, and the visitor entrance building. It includes repainting these structures as the stone repair is completed. The program calls for the rehabilitation of deteriorated sidewalks within the White House complex and in President's Park. The most critical project, which concerns the safety and health of employees, will be the rehabilitation of the electrical utilities on the White House grounds including the replacement of electrical conduits, wiring, electrical panels, pumps, motors, distribution systems, and the rehabilitation and addition of electrical vaults. Replacement and repair of deteriorated sidewalks within President's Park will be accomplished. Painting, repairs and replacement of glazing, and shade screening will be accomplished at the greenhouse facility.</p>			
<p><b>Project Justification:</b> The White House and President's Park were founded over 200 years ago. As the home and office of the President of the United States, they have evolved into what are now some of the most recognized buildings and landscapes in the world. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area became highly reactive to the needs of the modern presidency, to public access, and to security concerns.</p>			

**Ranking Categories**

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20% Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:	
Total Project Score: 600	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,600,000	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	3,900,000	0	Requested in FY Budget: 2002	\$6,500,000
Total Project Estimate:	6,500,000	100	Planned Funding FY: 2002	\$6,500,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$6,500,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 1</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Norris Water And Wastewater Treatment Facilities (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> YELL 855		<b>Park Name:</b> Yellowstone National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain		<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> Wyoming
<b>Project Description:</b> Funds requested for this package would be used to complete the replacement of two of four septic tank/leach field sewage systems with a 150,000 gallons per day capacity secondary biological system, and an existing well system with 150,000 gallons per day capacity surface water treatment at Norris Junction. Work also includes the upgrading of water and sewer lines and two lift stations. The systems would be designed to accommodate a 400-site campground with flush toilets and showers, a 14,000 visitor per day comfort station, and employee housing of 30 residents. Additional funds are being requested due to unanticipated costs associated with upgrading the primary electrical service to the Norris area and providing backup generation capability rather than simply extending existing service to the plant site; design changes to meet seismic safety requirements involving the location of treatment facilities on bedrock, strengthening foundations, and excavating through bedrock for lines to the plant; and design changes to meet more stringent State regulatory standards for wastewater treatment at tertiary system instead of the secondary system.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Norris area has four sewage treatment systems with one in total failure and one that is leaking raw sewage on the ground, exposing visitors and employees to wastewater. The existing sewage lift station is not capable of winter operations and discharges raw sewage into the Gibbon River during pump failure or power outage, both of which are common. A second lift station is required to pump sewage from the geyser basin area. Sewer lines to the employee housing area and geyser basin are too shallow to be used all year. The existing well system is plugging up due to corrosion and will not meet current water quality standards, is high in minerals, is influenced by surface and geothermal water, and is not utilized by most residents due to poor taste. The flow from the wells will not provide adequate water if a fire or power outage occurs, as the tank will not refill. Water lines in the employee housing area and geyser area are too shallow to be used all year and breaks occur frequently.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 1000
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	7,074,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$5,066,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY2002 Budget: \$2,008,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,074,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002: \$2,008,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$7,074,000
Class of Estimate: B		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 45	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Deficient Collections Storage and Build Collections Management Facility			
<b>Project No:</b> YELL 856		<b>Park Name:</b> Yellowstone National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain		<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> Wyoming
<b>Project Description:</b> This project involves the construction of a preservation and visitor use facility for exhibit, research, and storage of natural and cultural resource collections. The facility will include exhibits of the historic vehicle collection and new acquisitions to the museum, library, and archives; visible storage of natural resource specimens; interactive computer terminals; and a library. The facility will be 25,000 to 32,000 square feet, will include wet and dry work areas, parking, and will be constructed in the Fort Yellowstone Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project will prevent the potential catastrophic loss of irreplaceable collections currently stored in scattered, substandard facilities that lack adequate environmental controls, security, fire protection, and violate OSHA standards; meet NPS museum environmental, security, and fire protection standards; provide adequate space and consolidate scattered collections; increase visitor use and understanding of the collections; and eliminate health and safety hazards. These hazards include exposure to radon; poor ventilation; lack of space to accommodate equipment needed for proper handling of hazardous materials; lack of heat; lack of fire detection and suppression systems in most spaces; exposure to mice infestations (which carry hantavirus in Yellowstone); lack of legal emergency exits in one facility; and dangerously crowded work and storage spaces. The current fire suppression system in the archival storage room is halon, which is no longer approved for NPS use. Security deficiencies have been documented in both the park's draft collection management plan and the Museum Collection Preservation and Protection checklist. Archival collection storage does not meet the standards of the National Archives and Records Administration. The collections have outgrown the present spaces. Yellowstone's visitors can presently see only .4 percent of the park's museum and archival collections (less than half the museum standard).			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
20% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
80% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 660
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	7,224,000	100	Requested in FY 2001 Budget: \$7,224,000
Total Project Estimate:	7,224,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001: \$7,224,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$7,224,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 53		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore and Rehabilitate Park Headquarters-Building 36			
<b>Project No:</b> YELL 361	<b>Park Name:</b> Yellowstone National Park		
<b>Region:</b> Intermountain	<b>Congressional District:</b> 00	<b>State:</b> Wyoming	
<b>Project Description:</b> Restore, rehabilitate, and upgrade Building 36, Yellowstone National Park Headquarters, Fort Yellowstone Historic District at Mammoth Hot Springs. Remove and/or mitigate asbestos, lead paint, and radon contamination. Rewire and replace/upgrade the steam heat system. Stabilize the foundation and adapt the building for zone 4 seismic conditions. Provide adaptive restoration for accessibility to all three floors. Mitigate problems associated with roosting bats, migratory bird nests, and mites associated with warm-blooded animals.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This building's rehabilitation has to be addressed as a whole. The work includes: stabilize the foundation and bridge voids beneath the structure; repair roof leaks and damaged historic wooden fabric; repair the exterior porches; and provide zone 4 seismic connections. This nonreinforced stone building has never been properly stabilized, even after being damaged in the 1959 earthquake. Upgrade wiring, plumbing, heating and insulation to meet current codes. Mitigate the asbestos, radon, lead paint, flammable surfaces and egress problems. The heating pipes are insulated with asbestos materials. The basement and some lower floor offices exceed 4 picu/liter in radon. Provide handicap accessibility to all three floors. The top two floors are not accessible and all levels extensively serve the public and employees. Mitigate the bat and migratory bird problem so that mites are not present.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		80% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 440
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,730,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$4,730,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,730,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$4,730,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$4,730,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

## **Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

### **FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAYS PROGRAM (FLHP)**

Public Law 105-178, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21) increased the Park Roads and Parkways Program funding levels to \$115 million for 1998, and to \$165 million annually for 1999 through 2003. The funding is being used to fund critically needed transportation needs in three categories:

- \$120 to \$125 million annually to prevent further deterioration of existing park roads and parkways infrastructure
- \$25 to \$35 million annually to complete the gaps in the congressionally authorized parkways
- \$5 to \$15 million annually for alternative transportation systems

The categories will be adjusted in funding levels to balance priority needs of that fiscal year and the significant reductions due to TEA-21, section 1102f, which has historically reduced the program some \$20 million annually. In FY 2002, this reduction equates to holding off on key rehabilitation projects at such parks as George Washington Memorial Parkway, Valley Forge National Historical Park and Hot Springs National Park.

Several parkways such as the Natchez Trace Parkway and Foothills Parkway need to be completed. The Service is initiating a multi-year program of planning efforts and project development of alternative transportation systems in such parks as Acadia, Zion, Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks. The proposed FY 2002 Park Roads and Parkway Program is as follows:

#### **Category I – Park Roads and Bridge Repair/Rehabilitation Projects:**

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>\$(000) Amount</u>
Assateague Island National Seashore	Route 11 Park Entrance Road	715
Aztec Ruins National Monument	Relocate Portion of Ruins Road	707
Big Bend National Park	Route 12 Safety	276
Blue Ridge Parkway	Repair Twin Tunnel #1 – Section 2N	200
Blue Ridge Parkway	Resurface Parkway Road - Section 2V	4,255
Blue Ridge Parkway	Bridge/Tunnel Preventive Maintenance	50
Blue Ridge Parkway	Resurface Parkway, MP 330-344	800
Blue Ridge Parkway	Lickstone/Bunches Bald Tunnels	670
Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Paved Waterways	360
Buffalo National River	Rehabilitation Buffalo Point River Access Road	450
Canyonlands National Park	Needles Entrance Road	1,400
Cape Cod National Seashore	Rehabilitate Route 187	1,150
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Replace Highway Culverts Parkwide	145
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Overlay Bodie Road/Parking	82
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Resurface Parking Lots Great Falls/Entrance Road	1,500
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Route 209, Phase 2	3,000
Denali National Park	Correct Subgrade Drainage, Sanctuary Area	500
Denali National Park	Correct Safety Problems, Tatler Creek Area	583
Denali National Park	Correct Savage Area Parking Problems	275
Fire Island National Seashore	Route 100 Stabilization Resurface	260
Fort Donelson National Battlefield	Rehabilitate Park Roads	920
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania National Military Park	Routes 13, 15, Jackson Trail	1,492
George Washington Birthplace National Monument	Route 10 VC Access Road	311
George Washington Memorial Parkway	Rehabilitate Bridge Over National Airport North Entrance	2,700
Grand Canyon National Park	Cape Royal Road	1,145
Grand Canyon National Park	East Rim Drive	2,845
Grand Teton National Park	North Park Road, Phase 1	4,680
Grand Teton National Park	US Highway 80/26/187	600
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Resurface Laurel Creek/Treemont	3,302
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site	State Route 345 Park Entrance	85
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Mill and Overlay Roads and Parking Areas	1,000
Intermountain Region	Rehabilitate Various Park Roads	500
Joshua Tree National Park	Reconstruct Route 12 (Keys Junction To Geotour Junction)	4,593

## Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance

### **Category I – Park Roads and Bridge Repair/Rehabilitation Projects (continued):**

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>\$(000) Amount</u>
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Callville Bay Road	2,667
Lassen Volcanic National Park	Rehabilitate 10 Miles Main Park Road/Phase 2	3,428
Mammoth Cave National Park	Improve Access to Environ. Institute	1,000
Mount Rainier National Park	Repair Christine Falls Area Slump Damage	369
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Nisqually Glacier Bridge	356
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Highway 123/Phase 1	4,378
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Backbone Ridge Viaduct	1,170
Natchez Trace Parkway	Parkway Rehabilitation – Phase 1	3,768
Natchez Trace Parkway	Parkway Rehabilitation-Phase 2	910
Olympic National Park	Replace Deteriorated Culvert, Northshore Road	295
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Main Entrance Road	151
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Widen North Puerto Blanco Drive	1,622
Rock Creek Park	Repair Road at Thompson's Boat Center Park	500
Rock Creek Park	Repair Road at Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway	3,500
Rocky Mountain National Park	Reconstruct 4 Miles of Bear Lake Road	4,090
Shiloh National Military Park	Replace Dill Branch Creek Bridge	1,200
Tonto National Monument	Main Entrance Road	150
Virgin Islands National Park	Construct Stone Masonry Guard wall	240
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	Replace Cedar Creek Bridge at Need Camp	877
Yellowstone National Park	Reconstruct Sylvan Pass to East Entrance	11,000
	<b>Net Construction</b>	<b>83,222</b>
	Construction Supervision	12,483
	Engineering/Planning/Administration	15,349
	<b>Total, Category I</b>	<b>\$111,054</b>

### **Category II Congressionally Authorized Parkways/New Construction:**

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>\$(000) Amount</u>
Natchez Trace Parkway	Construct Parkway, Pave I55 to I20:	16,500
	Supervision:	2,475
	Design and Engineering:	2,970
	<b>Total, Category II</b>	<b>\$21,945</b>

### **Category III Alternate Modes: Transportation Implementation**

<u>Park</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>\$(000) Amount</u>
Denali National Park	Two Transit Stations	345
Denali National Park	Three Transit Stations	607
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Two Train Crossing Signals	190
Fire Island National Seashore	Ferry Loading and Unloading Areas	420
Fort Clatsop National Monument	Bus Shelters/Pedestrian Walks	147
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Commercial Bus/Pedestrian Unloading Area	555
Pinnacles National Monument	Mini-Shuttle Alter Transportation System	60
Rocky Mountain National Park	Shuttle Bus Shelters	250
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	Construct Shuttle System – Phase 1	675
Yellowstone National Park	Tracked Oversnow Vans	145
Yosemite National Park	Expand Existing Shuttle System	3,100
Zion National Park	Shelter Improvements	253
	Sub-Total	\$6,747
Transportation Planning, Program Support and Contingency		\$6,058
	<b>Total, Category III</b>	<b>\$12,805</b>
	<b>Grand Total Categories I, II, and III*</b>	<b>\$145,804</b>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

\*The above grand total reflects an anticipated 1.5 percent reduction in Federal Highway Administration's administrative costs (\$2.475 million) and an estimated 10.1 percent reduction due to section 1102(f) (\$16.721 million).